

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SAKURAUCHI, GROMYKO TO MEET IN NEW YORK 4 OCT

OW221257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sep 22, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko will meet in New York on October 4, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov notified Japan his country would accept a Japanese proposal for a meeting between the foreign ministers, the ministry said.

During the meeting with Gromyko, Sakurauchi is expected to take up a territorial issue involving Soviet-held northern islands east of Hokkaido. The foreign minister is also expected to ask Gromyko to visit Japan for talks on a Japan-Soviet peace treaty. Middle East and Sino-Soviet relations will be also taken up, according to ministry sources.

TRADE CONSULTATION WITH U.S. IN TOKYO CONCLUDES

OW221241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 22, KYODO -- The United States Wednesday called on Japan to make duty-free or drastically cut the tariffs on 13 more items, including tobacco products, government sources said. The sources revealed that after the Japanese and U.S. delegations ended two-day consultation in Tokyo on the second market-opening package Japan announced May 28.

The 13 items were not covered by the second market-opening package, which features substantial reductions or elimination of import duties on a total of 215 industrial and agricultural products, effective next April.

According to the sources, the 12 other items are: paper and paper products, unwrought magnesium, refined copper, electrodialyzed whey (a skim powdered milk), computers and computer parts, photographic enlargers, photographic film, alcoholic beverages (such as wine and beer), feather and down bedding and harvesting equipment.

The U.S. delegation also asked Japan to make further efforts to open its market wider to imports, the sources said.

The American side also said that it would again press Japan in bilateral tobacco consultations scheduled for late in October to eliminate or sharply reduce the tariffs on cigarettes and other tobacco products. They also said the American delegation called on Japan to carry out swiftly its promise to increase the number of Japanese tobacco retail stores allowed to handle foreign products to 70,000 by fiscal 1983 from the present 20,000.

JAPAN, PRC SIGN NOTES FOR REVISION OF TRADE PACT

OW231007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sep 23, KYODO -- Toshiwo Doko, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Liu Xiwen, vice minister of foreign trade, Thursday signed official notes for a revision of the long-term trade agreement between Japan and China. China's 1985 target for coal exports to Japan, one of the main items, was lowered to 7 or 8 million tons from the original goal of 10 million tons, officials said.

The agreement, first signed in 1978, included trade targets between the two countries until the year 1990. China would export 8 to 8.6 million tons of crude oil to Japan annually in the 1983-1985 period and try to import technique and facilities from Japan, the notes said.

Yoshihiro Inayama, adviser to the association and president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, and others of the mission were also present at the signing, held at the Great Hall of the People.

PRC DELEGATION OF ENERGY ECONOMISTS PAYS VISIT

OW200632 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20, KYODO -- A group of six Chinese energy economists arrived in Tokyo Monday on a two-week visit to study knowhow on long-term energy supply-demand estimates and evaluation of energy conservation. The group was invited by the Tokyo-based Institute of Energy Economics, which last year concluded a personnel exchange agreement with China's Energy Research Institute. Japanese officials said the Chinese were scheduled to visit the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, leading electric power and gas companies, the Petroleum Association of Japan and the Nomura Research Institute.

CONFERENCE WITH INDONESIA CONCLUDES 22 SEP

OW221133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Kobe, Sept 22, KYODO -- Japan and Indonesia Wednesday ended their three-day conference for promoting mutual understanding. The conference, 10th of such kind, covered educational and cultural exchanges, economic relations, and security affairs. Jusuf Wanandi, director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, said this conference was much better organized than 10 years ago. He added that the two countries should strengthen their relations by further discussing any differences of opinions.

The conference was attended by government officials, businessmen and scholars of the two countries. The next meeting will be held in Indonesia late next year.

JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS FRG MINISTER IN BONN

OW210359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0145 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, Sept 21, KYODO -- Japanese Justice Minister Michita Sakata met with his West German counterpart, Jurgen Schmude, Monday and the two agreed to promote exchanges of legal personnel between the two countries, Japanese officials said. Schmude also told Sakata, West Germany wants to increase judiciary contacts with Japan, as there is a growing number of West German lawyers who are interested in the Japanese legal system.

Sakata, who is currently on a tour of West Germany, also visited mental hospitals and exchanged opinions with West German legal experts on ways to cope with crime prevention among the mentally handicapped people.



FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

## Arrival in Xian

SK221535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived today in Xian, the capital of Shaanxi Province, from Chengdu by special train for a continued local tour of China.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, came together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Arriving there in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members, and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

He was also accompanied by Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry, and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The city of Xian was pervaded with deep emotion and joy at greeting the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the streets were beautifully decorated in welcome attire.

The railway station compound and plaza were crowded with thousands of working people, school youth and children, artists and sportsmen in Xian who gathered there carrying flags and bunches of flowers, filled with great joy at meeting the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the railway station to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Ma Wenrui, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee; Comrade Yu Mingtao, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee and governor of Shaanxi Province; Comrade Zhang Ze, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee; Comrade Jiang Yi, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee and deputy governor of Shaanxi Province; Comrade Lu Jianren, advisor to the Shaanxi provincial party committee and chairman of the Shaanxi provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and other leading personnel concerned of Shaanxi Province, Xian City, Shaanxi Provincial Military District and Xian City Garrison District.

At 04:30 in the afternoon (Pyongyang time) the special train pulled into the Xian railway station compound. That moment the cheers of "Warm welcome to President Kim Il-song," "Welcome, welcome" and "Warm welcome" burst forth among the crowds in the compound. School children and youth and artists in their holiday best with bunches of flowers, colored kerchiefs, balloons, garlands and other decorations sang and danced to the tune of the band playing in warm welcome of the great leader.

Waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and exchanged warm greetings with leading personnel of Shaanxi Province, Xian City, Shaanxi Provincial Military District and Xian City Garrison District who came out to meet him. Children presented flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He waved to the cheering crowds, slowly passing by them, and got into a car and headed for the guest house.

More than 100,000 Xian citizens and soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army turned out to the 16-kilometre-long streets from the railway station to the guest house and enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a visit to Shaanxi Province carrying with him the warm friendly sentiments of our people toward the fraternal Chinese people.

#### Kim Il-song-Hu Yaobang Talks

SK221135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on September 22 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### Lunch With Hu Yaobang

SK221138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on September 22 arranged a luncheon in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the luncheon were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The luncheon passed in a warm and amicable atmosphere.

#### Xian Banquet 22 Sep

SK222323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (KCNA) -- The Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Shaanxi guest house in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Xian.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Present were Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Li Senmao, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-minister of railways; Comrade Ma Wenrui, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee; Comrade Yu Mingtao, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee and governor of Shaanxi Province; Comrade Zhang Ze, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee; [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 22 September carries a report on this banquet in Xian, which at this point adds the following names: "Comrade Jiang Yi, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee and vice governor of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government; Comrade (Yo Komin), advisor to the Shaanxi provincial party committee and chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference; Comrade Chang Lifu, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, advisor to the Shaanxi provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress; Comrade Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xian Municipal People's Congress; Comrade (Sun Xiongtu), commander of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District; Comrade Li Lianbi, vice governor of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government; Comrade He Chenghua, first secretary of the Xian municipal party committee; Comrade Zhang Weimin, acting mayor of the Xian Municipal People's Government; Comrade (Pon Paesan), commander of the Xian Municipal Garrison District; Comrade (Wei Myongchung), director of (?Foreign Affairs Office) of the Shaanxi provincial people's government;"] Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and leading personnel concerned of the province, city and military district.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause.

A toast was made by Comrade Ma Wenrui, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee.

Comrade O Chin-u member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, also made a toast.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. At the banquet a performance was given by artists of the Shaanxi song and dance troupe.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON BEIRUT MASSACRE

SK211114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on September 20 in connection with the fact that recently the Israeli aggression troops completely occupied west Beirut and are massacring Palestinian refugees. Follows the full text of the statement:

Recently the Israeli aggression troops completely occupied west Beirut and are now massacring Palestinian refugees.

On September 18 they assaulted all of a sudden the Palestinian refugee camps in Sabra and Shatila of west Beirut, Lebanon, indiscriminately arrested and detained guiltless Palestinians and committed without hesitation the shuddering atrocity of massacring more than 1,500 children, the aged and women.

This atrocity of the Israeli aggressors committed with the zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists is a grave criminal act ignoring international law and practice and crudely infringing upon the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and an open challenge to all the peoples of the world who set store by peace and social justice.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea bitterly denounce with surging indignation the massacre of Palestinian people by the Israeli aggressors.

The brutal massacre by the Israeli Zionists in west Beirut is nothing but the last-ditch efforts of blood-thirsty thugs unhesitatingly revealing their bestial nature. With no vicious manoeuvres can the Israeli aggressors break the fighting spirit of the Palestinian people who have risen in the just struggle. The sacred cause of the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors and for retaking their lost homeland and restoring their national rights including the right to found an independent state enjoys full support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

If the Israeli aggressors persistently escalate their brigandish aggression and brutally slaughter Palestinian people, ignoring the strong protest and denunciation of the peace-loving people the world over, it will only precipitate their destruction.

The Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their brutal massacre of Palestinian people and withdraw from Lebanon without delay, taking along all their military personnel and destructive weapons.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE URGES U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK221055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made public a statement on September 8 on the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, according to a report. The statement says:

The Seoul puppet regime is thoroughly subordinate to the United States politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is contradictory to the vital interests of the Korean people, lays a main stumbling block in the way of the reunification of the Korean nation and poses a permanent threat to peace in Asia and the world.

To expose in all parts the subjugation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism along with the tragic situation prevailing there is a duty of international solidarity and a true contribution to the cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It is for defending world peace and security to arouse public opinion on the intricate and dangerous situation created in this region, a part of the world.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon the peace- and justice-loving people of the world and all the democratic and progressive forces to conduct more energetic activities for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea on the occasion of the day when the U.S. troops occupied South Korea.

VRPR DISMISSES SOUTH KOREA'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE

SK260705 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Marking the first International Day of Peace, declared last November when the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, the Chon Tu-hwan group today had Son Chae-sik, minister of the Board of Unification, deliver a special lecture at a ceremony. Also, through the mouthpiece of the Foreign Ministry, the group issued a so-called statement.

With these the group raved, making idle remarks about such things as peace and summit talks between the highest authorities of the North and South. This is nothing but a clumsy political farce designed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is maneuvering to wage a northward war of invasion and to commit another fratricidal war on this land, to camouflage its bellicose nature and its war-seeking policy under a pseudo-peace and its splittist machinations for two Koreas under the cover of dialogue.

It is ridiculous that such bellicose elements as the Chon Tu-hwan group should babble about peace. As is well known to the world, the Chon Tu-hwan group is a bunch of war maniacs who are not qualified to speak about peace. It is no longer a secret that the Chon Tu-hwan group is running riot in preparations for another war on the Korean Peninsula as a shock brigade, faithfully executing U.S. military strategy toward the Korean Peninsula and its war policy, while begging for a permanent presence of U.S. troops -- a source of war and cancerous obstacle to national reunification -- in South Korea.

Under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group has been bringing into South Korea a vast quantity of weapons of mass destruction and military hardware from the United States, while accelerating preparations for a northward war of invasion. It is none but the Chon Tu-hwan group which is almost daily waging exercises of war of northward invasion, assuming us as an enemy.

The group has recently staged a large-scale war exercise called Jilchi Focus Lens '82, together with U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. Thus, the group has strained the tense situation and fanned a war fever by staging provocative naval firing practices in the waters of East and South Seas.

Such criminal maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan group -- which, teaming up with U.S. aggressors, is fanning North-South confrontation while stepping up military force and is bent on war exercises against the North -- are laying obstacles to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, straining the situation to an extreme and creating a danger of igniting a war at any time.

Despite such facts, the Chon Tu-hwan group has been raving about peace and other things. This is an intolerable mockery and insult to our people and the peace-loving people of the world who hope for an earlier realization of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also ridiculous that the Chon Tu-hwan group rambled on about the so-called summit talks between the highest authorities of the North and South -- a pseudo peace slogan -- through mouthpieces of the Foreign Ministry and the Board of Unification.



The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a U.S. colonial stooge, butcher of the nation and vicious splittist -- is a national traitor who is not qualified to speak about dialogue. The talks between authorities that the ring has been raving about whenever it opens its mouth is purely a false reunification slogan designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. It is widely known to the world that the ring's babbling about talks between the authorities is nothing but an antipopular and antinational splittist slogan.

As long as the United States remains, occupying South Korea, and as long as it sticks to its colonial rule and maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and its stooges are fanning anti-communism and confrontation between the North and South, it is ridiculous -- like cursing the sky, hand thrust skyward -- that the ring should babble about reunification and dialogue.

No matter how many words the ring may rave about peace and dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never deceive anyone. Although the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to camouflage its splittist and bellicose nature by such a clumsy farce, it is nothing but a foolish dream. Our people will continue a vigorous struggle against the maneuvers for war and two Koreas pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan group under aegis of the United States.

VRPR: BRIBERY RAMPANT IN SOUTH KOREAN ARMY

SK221355 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Station commentator's talk on corruption of army officers, from the feature "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] According to a military source, evil-minded army officers are now deeply occupied in accumulating illegal fortunes. As is the case with most of the army units, army officers in charge of personnel management, supply, accounting and transportation at a certain army unit under command of the 1st Army, backed by the army officers of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, are especially frenzied in augmenting the money in their bank accounts.

Where the amount of a bribe to superiors from subordinates is a criterion of the ability to command and lead soldiers and where it determines whether the officers will be promoted or demoted, the officers will certainly feel better when the money in their bank accounts is augmented.

Moreover, the evil-minded army officers tend to make the most of the opportunities of making money for their retirement while serving in the army. This being the case, the officers in charge of supply, accounting and transportation, who can easily embezzle military supplies and illegally take bribes from the suppliers, along with the army officers in charge of personnel management who know everything about the men under their command, are not leaving any stone unturned to this end.

A transportation officer of this unit by the name of Han, who has been bent on amassing an illegal fortune under the protection of U.S. Army officers, found that his bribes to his company commander had no effect. After having bribed the division commander with two 20-year-old wild ginseng roots and an officer attached to the U.S. Military Advisory Group in charge of the division with an entire deer horn, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, serving at the special staff office of the division. This fact encouraged the pro-U.S. flunkyst and evil-minded officers in their ambition for promotion, driving them to occupy themselves more deeply with accumulating illegal fortunes and bribes.

Another company commander, in an attempt to secure a star, had been giving as bribes to a senior advisor of the U.S. Military Advisory Group and to the corps commander the entire income of the self-reliance farm being cultivated by the soldiers and what had been extorted from the soldiers. He is also reported to have offered beautiful girls to the U.S. senior advisory officer to satisfy his sexual lust.

The way of survival for the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, which thinks that it can survive only when it pleases the Yankees, is indeed miserable and dirty. In particular, those evil-minded officers who have committed great crimes before the nation are more frenzied in amassing illegal fortunes for bribing their superiors and for their retirement.

In August 1981, Pak Se-chik, former commander of the Capitol Garrison, who was boasting that he had no rival to his authority in Seoul, was dragged to Seoul when an agent of the Security Command deceived him by saying that Chon Tu-hwan wanted to see him in person. For a week, he was confined in a cellar of the so-called Pingku-dong Hotel where he was questioned, and then he was sacked on charges of corruption.

However, he was appointed a member of the advisory group to the minister of energy and resources a few months later and then promoted to the position of senior vice president of the Korea Electric Co. [KECO] -- one of the major state-run enterprises in South Korea.

When Yi Kyu-kwang, an uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, was arrested on charges of involvement in the large-scale loan scandal, he was replaced as president of the Korea Mining Corp [KMC] by Kim Pok-tong, who was a classmate of Chon Tu-hwan at the Korea Military Academy [KMA] and a very positive supporter of Chon when he staged an army purification coup. He was also a former superintendent of the KMA, but was eventually dismissed due to his uncooperative attitude.

The situation surrounding Pak Se-chik and Kim Pok-tong before they were appointed senior vice president of the KECO and president of the KMC, respectively, was complicated. However, it is a widespread belief that they had directly or indirectly been giving bribes to the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea and the U.S. ambassador.

It is no longer a secret that Kim Ok-suk, wife of No Tae-u and Kim Pok-tong's younger sister, visited the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and the 8th U.S. Army Headquarters many times last February and March.

The trend of corruption and irregularities widespread among the evil-minded officers within the military is nothing but the desperate measures of those who are worried about their future. It is no accident that a deputy commander of a division in charge of administration has tried to persuade his wife that giving bribes to a U.S. advisor in charge of transportation of military supplies is not entirely unprofitable.

In January 1981, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States and was guaranteed the South Korean presidency after giving Reagan a great amount of jewelry. As a result of giving bribes to the commander of U.S. troops occupying South Korea or to the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Pak Se-chik and Kim Pok-tong, who were dismissed or discharged from the army, found a good source for accumulating fortunes. On the basis of their calculations that they should make a fairly good amount of money in case they must flee the country because of the unstable political situation, they run wild accumulating illegal fortunes, just like summer grasshoppers.

For this reason, today patriotic and conscientious men and officers of the military are denouncing the evil-minded officers affiliated with the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique who are bent on accumulating illegal fortunes, saying that water in the lower part of the river can be clean only when the water in the upper reaches is clean -- particularly the high-ranking echelon of the military which is addicted to dollars and bribes and the U.S. troops occupying South Korea.



Men and officers of the armed forces, the misery and pain inflicted on you are related to the corrupt and illegal acts of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and their puppets.

For the independent reunification of the country and for humane treatment for themselves, the men and officers of the armed forces should join the struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

VRPR HAILS RECENT STRUGGLE OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK220130 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Talk from "Hour for Youths and Students" program]

[Text] Good evening, patriotic students of Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities. As you well know, with the opening of the new semester, the students of Korea University launched an anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle against the Japanese distortions of history and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's servile and humiliating attitude toward Japan. Following this, the patriotic students of Chungang University rose up in the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, shouting the slogans: "Yankee, go home," and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and scattering leaflets. In the wake of this, on 14 September, the patriotic students of Seoul National University held a forum sternly denouncing the Japanese revision of history textbooks and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's servile and humiliating attitude toward Japan. As soon as the forum ended, they staged a fierce demonstration in the face of the suppressive police, scattering anti-Japanese and antigovernment handbills and shouting the slogans: "The Japanese Government must immediately correct the textbooks," "Down with Japanese imperialism," "Give up economic cooperation with Japan," and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan." Coinciding with this, the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University staged an anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle with the same assertions.

Patriotic students of Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities, your turning out to the plaza of the struggle against foreign forces and government, defying fascist suppression, is a matchlessly praiseworthy, courageous, righteous and just patriotic act. As you well know, to prevent the struggle of the patriotic students who have staged a valiant struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the instigation of the U.S. masters, is turning the brunt of fascist suppression onto the campus and running amok in more bestial fascist suppression than ever.

Under the harsh circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has held murderous trials of the patriotic students -- the anti-U.S. resisters for democracy, who turned out to the struggle against fascist dictatorship, setting a fire to the cursed American Cultural Center in Pusan and burning the U.S. flag -- and has imposed heavy penalties on them, you have turned out to the plaza of struggle in defiance of fascist suppression. This is truly courageous, wise and patriotic uprising.

You, who have courageously fought, devoting your youth to the sacred struggle against the United States and fascism and for democracy, without fear of prison or the scaffold, have resolutely risen up in the righteous struggle against foreign forces and government with an iron-like will not to live as slaves of colonialism, fascism and dictatorship any longer.

The terrible reality is that the national sovereignty is mercilessly trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and the adverse fortune of perpetual division is becoming further deepened. Under such a reality, and at a time when, under the patronage of the United States, the revived and rearmed Japanese militarists are trampling upon our nation's dignity by even twisting their history of aggression, while lost in wild fantasies of realizing their old dream as the ruler of the colony in this land and attempting to victimize it through a reinvasion, because you can no longer watch idly with indifference the servile-pro-Japanese, nation-selling acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is

fawning upon and yielding to such a trend, we think that you youths and students, who always live in the cause of justice and possess a thorough sense of patriotism, have highly hoisted again the banner of struggle.

The recent heroic struggle by you, the students of the Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities, is a patriotic struggle aimed at regaining national sovereignty and dignity, which are trampled underfoot by outside forces, and correcting the history which has been distorted by the outside forces.

Your struggle, we can say, is a patriotic one which showed again that no matter how rampant fascism may be, the patriotic students aspiring for independence, democracy and reunification never die and that the youths and students have a burning desire to certainly build a new world of independence and a new society of democracy free from outside forces and fascism.

We now present a piece of music for the students of the Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities who rose up in a righteous struggle against the outside forces and government while defying the fascist suppression. Here is "The song of struggle." [music interposed] Patriotic students of the Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities, your struggle against the outside forces and the government is evoking absolute support and sympathy from within and without.

Mr (Kim Ki-il) of the Chonnam University said: The hot-blooded fellow students in Seoul rose up again in a large-scale struggle against the outside forces and the government. This is a righteous patriotic heroic struggle aimed at regaining national sovereignty and dignity, which are being trampled underfoot by the outside forces, and resurrecting the democracy which is withering away because of fascism. The fellow democratic students in Kwangju extend firm solidarity to the patriotic fellow students in Seoul for their patriotic, heroic struggle. This will explode in the form of a second Kwangju incident.

Mr (Choe Chang-Ho), worker in the industrial park in Ulsan, said: It is really splendid of the patriotic students in Seoul to do such a thing. We will make an example of the working-class by joining their struggle against the outside forces and the government.

In Seoul, a democratic figure, Mr (Kang Chan-uk), said: Although the fascist authorities have responded by wielding a knife to the patriotic students' most just sacred battles against outside forces and the government, they cannot squash the unflagging will of the young intellectuals aspiring for independence and democracy. As long as there exist outside forces -- which trample underfoot the national sovereignty -- fascism, which strangles democracy, and the splittists, who are seeking perpetual division, the patriotic students' struggle will continue. We, too, will join the sacred battles of the fighting patriotic students.

The patriotic students' righteous struggle is also enjoying positive support from the international community. Patriotic students of Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities should not pull down the banner of struggle, which you have already held high, and should develop the struggle against Japan and the government-- which you are waging -- into a struggle against the United States and for independence.

Fawning upon and yielding to the Japanese masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trampling upon national dignity and is enthusiastic about fascism and perpetual division. While distorting even the history of their past aggression, the revived and rearmed Japanese militarists are accelerating the militarization of their country and schemes to invade South Korea again. All these are possible because the U.S. is pulling the strings behind the scenes and because of its instigation.

Therefore, both in order to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to block the Japanese schemes to invade again, you should develop the struggle, which you are waging, into a struggle against the United States and for independence aimed at expelling the Yankee aggressors and achieving national independence.

Proud of being (?apostles) of justice and determinedly resisting fascism and injustice, you have always been in the van in the resistance for democracy and national salvation and have found a way out for the struggle. Those who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, burned the execrable Stars and Stripes and set ablaze the beacon fire of the anti-U.S. and nation-saving resistance were also the hot-blooded, patriotic students.

The attention of the people of various walks of life and of the world is focused on you, who have always been bold in the struggle. And the people hope that you will make a breakthrough in the anti-U.S. and national-salvation resistance.

You, the students of Seoul National, Songgyungwan, Korea and Chungang Universities, are waging the indomitable struggle while understanding better than anyone else that democracy is valuable and freedom is precious: We believe that you should respond to this sincere demand of the times of the history, should fiercely make blaze the flames of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle and should make a breakthrough for pan-national resistance against the United States and for national salvation.

#### FURTHER MATERIALS ON CUBAN MINISTER'S VISIT

##### Meeting With Yi Chong-ok

SK182214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 18 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of health. Present on the occasion were Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health; Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to our country.

##### Signing of Medical Agreement

SK210431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in public health and medical science between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on September 20. The agreement was signed by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health of the DPRK, and Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of health.

##### Cuban Embassy Reception

SK210443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba arranged a reception Monday evening at the Cuban Embassy upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Speaking first at the reception, head of the delegation Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of health, said: During our visit to Korea, we have acquainted ourselves with very significant successes made by your people in socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, inspecting cooperative farms, cultural institutions, hospitals and other places.

We reassure you of the resolute support of the Cuban party, government and people led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, our supreme commander, to the just cause of the fraternal Korean people, he declared.

Noting that the two peoples, brothers building socialism, are fighting against U.S. imperialism with a common resolution, he stressed that the Korean and Cuban peoples will as ever advance in unity in the international relations.

Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health of Korea, spoke next. Noting that, during its visit, the delegation highly estimated the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction by bringing the chuche idea to materialization under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and expressed full support to and solidarity with our cause of national reunification, he noted, and said: This is a great encouragement to our people.

We sincerely hope that the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, their supreme leader, will achieve great successes in the efforts to successfully fulfill the second-year assignments of the second five-year plan, frustrating the ceaseless manoeuvres of military intervention and sabotage of U.S. imperialism.

The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban people Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u and others.

#### Thank-You to Kim Il-song

SK220444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 21 received a message of thanks from Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of health, leaving our country. The message reads:

Respected Comrade President,

On behalf of the entire members of the delegation headed by me and on my own, I express thanks to you for the cordial hospitality accorded us during our stay in your beautiful country.

We could feel the deep sentiments of friendship and solidarity of your people for the Cuban revolution and witness their firm anti-imperialist stand and great successes in socialist construction. We will always remember the friendship expressed by the leading cadres of your country and the working people of all the organs which we inspected.

Respected Comrade President, we sincerely hope that your country will fulfill the vast tasks set in all fields. We assure you of fraternal and militant solidarity and friendship.

#### Minister's Departure

SK220450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of health, left here on September 21 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT CENTENARY CELEBRATED

SK181027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA) -- An employee meeting was held on September 17 at the June 4 rolling stock factory in celebration of the centenary of the working-class movement in Poland.

The meeting was attended by Kim Hyong-gil, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned and employees of the factory. Invited there were Polish Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Pong-man, secretary of the primary party committee of the factory, said that the founding of the first Marxist party in Poland 100 years ago marked a new turning point in the history of the Polish working-class movement.

He wished the Polish working class and people greater successes in their struggle to defend the socialist gains and achieve the stability of the country.

In his speech, Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski pointed to the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. We highly estimate the friendly relations now existing between our two parties, two governments and two peoples, he said.

#### PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES OF KWP HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS

SK190348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA) -- Plenary meetings of the provincial (municipal) committees of the Workers Party of Korea were held recently. The meetings discussed the problem of thoroughly implementing the resolution of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the party. At the meetings reports were followed by speeches of many comrades.

The meetings pointed out that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party shining successes have been recorded in the past in the struggle for attaining the non-ferrous metal production target and building an independent and modern engineering industry, and discussed concrete tasks facing the provinces in attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals and introducing the press and stamp-forging methods and making revolution in welding and insulating material production in the engineering industry.

In particular, the meeting noted that the struggle for attaining the 1 million ton target of non-ferrous metals within two-three years to come and the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals by 1988 is a very important, honourable and gigantic construction battle for carrying out the vast prospective tasks of socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth congress of the party and for accelerating the cause of socialist and communist construction, and laid stress on waging a vigorous battle to occupy the height of non-ferrous metals, upholding the party's militant slogan "Every effort for attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals!"

Following the plenary meetings of the provincial (municipal) party committees, plenary meetings of the city (district) and county party committees will be held.



AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION HOLDS MEETING

SK171005 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The 20th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK] was held in Pyongyang on 15 and 16 September. Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee; members and candidate members of the UAWPK Central Committee; and functionaries from provincial, city and county UAWPK organizations and from plants and enterprises in the agricultural field participated in the meeting.

The meeting discussed the tasks of UAWPK organizations in more thoroughly establishing the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the decisions and directives of the party within the UAWPK and the issue of effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in the field of the rural economy by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

Chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee Kim I-hun reported on the first agenda item, and many attendees participated in the discussion. The reporter and those who participated in the discussion stressed that thoroughly establishing the revolutionary work spirit of unconditionally implementing the party's decisions and directives within the UAWPK is an important guarantee for the UAWPK organizations to brilliantly fulfill their glorious mission as a reserve combat force and supporter of the party by brilliantly embodying the party's leadership in all fields of union activities in accord with the new requirement of deepening and developing revolution.

They pointed out that the glorious party center directed the union members to safeguard the party's achievements and brilliantly develop them by intensively carrying out in various ways and means propaganda on immortal achievements in the revolution and construction, together with the education on our party's benevolence.

Noting that the indoctrination of the union members to arm them with the unique ideological theory advanced by the party center should be intensified, the meeting stressed that study of the party's policy should be conducted substantively and an orderly work system to explain and permeate the party's intention in a timely manner should be established.

The meeting pointed out that the union organizations, upon receiving the party's decisions and directives, should establish detailed execution plans and organize political work to implement them to the end with the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness.

The meeting discussed the second agenda item. Pointing out that on 6 August our party put forward tasks for the UAWPK for the struggle to create the speed of the 80's and the method of executing these tasks, the meeting stressed these are the guidelines which the UAWPK organizations should firmly adhere to.

The meeting noted that the UAWPK members should attain the production target of 15 million tons of grain ahead of schedule by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and stressed establishing implementation measures.

The meeting pointed out that UAWPK organizations at all levels should lead union members so as to concretely establish a prospective target and a programmatic target for creating the speed of the 80's and to accomplish these without fail. The meeting also stressed that UAWPK organizations should carry out the party's mass movement policy, especially the mass movement to create a new advance speed, by closely linking it with the movement to follow and learn from the unheralded heroes.

PRIME MINISTER KIM ON TEXTBOOK, ECONOMIC ISSUES

SK230459 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 22 September, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop inspected the provincial governments of North and South Chungchong Provinces after attending the awards ceremony for outstanding competitors at the national youth skill contest held in Chongju, North Chungchong Province.

Touching on the issue of distortion in Japanese textbooks, the prime minister said: I hear criticism from some people that our government has assumed a low posture on the issue of textbook distortion, whereas Communist China in approaching the issue is that we may go up the same mountain top from the east while Communist China is doing the same thing from the west. [sentence as published] The result is exactly the same thing.

He went on to say: If it had been an individual who distorted the textbooks, I could urge him to correct the distortions as I please. However, since international relations are a kind of tug-of-war, we cannot expect quick solutions to such problems.

Mentioning economic problems, Prime Minister Kim said: With the world economic situation in deep recession, we are not in so simple a situation to be able say, just as in the past, that the economic situation will be better soon. This being the case, we must honestly appeal to the people that our country is in trouble.

When the governors of North and South Chungchong Provinces both said that the independence hall should be built in their respective provinces by explaining that their respective provinces are suitable for accomodating the hall and that their respective provinces have produced many anti-Japanese warriors, Prime Minister Kim urged them to inform the committee in charge of building the independence hall and let it accept their recommendation by explaining to it the suitability of the provinces.

He further said that building many important edifices in Seoul is quite a problem.

DJP LEADER, VISITING INDONESIA, MEETS SUHARTO

SK221310 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto said Wednesday Indonesia will promote its cooperative relations with South Korea at the same level as it is maintaining with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Receiving Chairman Yi Chai-hyong of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, Suharto stressed the most urgent matter facing the two countries, which he said shared similar situations such as colonial rule and political instability in the past, is to overcome pressing economic difficulties. In this regard, he added, promotion of cooperative relations between Seoul and Jakarta is needed.

Earlier Wednesday, Yi, accompanied by Pak Tong-chin, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee and two other lawmakers on his current overseas tour, met with Caryatho, speaker of the Indonesian national assembly, and Sukardi, one of the chairmen of the ruling Golkar Party. Yi explained to them President Chon Tu-hwan's idea for summit talks of the Pacific-basin countries and Chon's formula for the reunification of the divided Korean Peninsula.

Sukardi said Indonesia supports in principle Chon's proposal for the summit, adding it is giving a serious consideration to it in political and economic aspects. Sukardi also revealed that Indonesia plans to establish the Indonesia-Korea parliamentary friendship association and send it to Seoul next year.

Saying since Chon's visit to Indonesia last year there has been a growing economic cooperation between the two countries, Daryatmo stressed Suharto's visit to South Korea in mid-October would serve as a momentum for further promotion in bilateral relations.



HUN SEN COMMENTS ON 1982 RAINY SEASON, CGDK

BK191214 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0559 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Sep (SPK) -- Today the PRK minister of foreign affairs granted an interview to an SPK correspondent. We reproduce the text of the interview as follows:

Question: The rainy season in Kampuchea will soon be over. Would the comrade minister please assess the present general situation in Kampuchea?

Answer: Compared with the rainy season of 1981, that of 1982 has been marked by another defeat for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Khmers who are supported by Beijing and Washington in their attempts to engage in sabotage and create trouble. Along the Kampuchean-Thai border, every act of encroachment was crushed; inside the country, "clandestine army" groups set up by the enemy were tracked down and wiped out by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

With much improved security and social order, the Kampuchean people have stepped up production with enthusiasm. With rainfall well dispersed over all areas, a better harvest than last year is predicted. Although Kampuchea still faces difficulties, widespread famine can no longer be considered a threat to our people. More than ever, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Question: Beijing and Bangkok said that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops last July was only a pretense and not a real withdrawal. What do you think?

Answer: When the PRK and the SRV made public their decision to take the first step to prove their good will by partially withdrawing Vietnamese troops, Beijing and Bangkok rejected it before it could be carried out. When the withdrawal did take place, in order to maintain the Pol Pot clique, they on the one hand falsified the truth to world opinion by saying that it was a sham and on the other hand waged psychological war inside Kampuchea by pretending that international pressure had forced Vietnam to withdraw its troops.

For millions of people the world over who saw pictures of that withdrawal and for the Kampuchean people who bade emotional farewells to those fraternal Vietnamese, that withdrawal constitutes a manifestation of the force of militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Where the Vietnamese units were withdrawn, the Kampuchean revolutionary army enthusiastically took over from the Vietnamese combatants the task of defending the country. It is a truth that no fallacious allegations can obscure. That partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops showed that any attempt to reverse the situation in Kampuchea is doomed to failure. However, in order to keep the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations for their advantage, Beijing and the Pol Pot gang strove to distort the truth and to dupe public opinion by pretending that the Pol Pot gang was gaining victories.

Question: The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was founded almost 3 months ago. Would you please comment on this bogus government?

Answer: For the past 3 months, reality has shown that our initial assessment was correct; it is only a mask hiding the horrible face of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang. Abroad, their Beijing masters in collusion with U.S. imperialism use it to disguise the bloody regime of "Democratic Kampuchea" in order to maintain, for their advantage, the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and other international forums. Inside the country, the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang uses it to trick and draw Kampucheans into their orbit in order to reestablish the genocidal regime.

But the Kampucheans who were their victims and spent more than 3 years under the PRK regime have definitely not been taken in. More and more of those who were misled in the past and who are now aware of the real situation in the country and the generous policy of the PRK have rejoined the new administration and enjoy their full rights as citizens.

For these people, I would like to reaffirm once again that the PRK policy is as follows: For those Kampucheans who are now with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique or who are collaborating directly or indirectly with it against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and for the benefit of the Chinese hegemonists' maneuvers, if they leave the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, stop collaborating with them and respect the Kampuchean Constitution, then they can enjoy their rights as citizens, and their rights of eligibility to vote in free elections as stipulated by the Constitution. Foreign observers will be invited to follow the free general elections in Kampuchea.

COMMENTARY HITS CGDK, VIEWS UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK220956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Commentary: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea -- Hope of an Entire People"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK) -- The United Nations opened its 37th General Assembly Session without the PRK's representatives being present.

Honest opinion in the world is sharply indignant over the Kampuchean seat still being occupied by a genocidal regime, toppled and banned from the country and responsible for the deaths of 3 million people under the most horrible conditions.

In the place of this historically unprecedented regime, the PRK has flourished in the land of Angkor for more than 3 years. Its authority has unceasingly grown inside and outside the country. The most discerning observers from abroad, including Western political circles, recognized this reality. All social strata of the country approve the new regime and work to consolidate it. It brought them liberty, independence and sovereignty, and under its leadership, an entire people is working for its own well-being, blocking all attempts of eventual return of the Pol Pot criminals.

Only the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the most reactionary circles in the world are enraged by this irreversible process and persist in condemning it. The formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is proof of this. Daily losing ground and places in the face of the danger of being expelled from the United Nations, as they were from the Nonaligned Movement, Pol Pot and his group -- the battle horses of Beijing -- put on a new mask under the label of this "coalition government." Taking the proportion of their strength into account, the Pol Pot gang continues to dominate because, according to the remarks by its "president," the Pol Pot (or Khmer Rouge) elements are wolves and the other factions are sheep. The West German paper DIE WELT was more correct when it wrote on 8 July 1982: "This coalition is governed only for the benefit of Chinese foreign policy."

After Pol Pot and his masters were defeated, the PRK grew stronger with every passing day. Last July's partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants was not only an act of good will but, above all, was also evidence of the effectiveness of Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and the ability of the Kampuchean revolutionary army to replace the Vietnamese army when it withdraws. This withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is more significant because it was carried out during the rainy season -- a period which, according to the Chinese-Pol Pot propaganda, is "favorable for a general offensive" by the Khmer Rouge.

The vitality of the PRK is not lost on those persons who, fooled by fallacious propaganda, escaped abroad or found their way to take refuge at the Thai border. Many, even thousands, of them have returned to the country. Since its founding, the PRK has welcomed back a large number of former collaborators of the Pol Pot group, Sereika or other reactionary gangs. Some of the chieftains have surrendered, bringing back with them hundreds of soldiers from their units at the Thai border, not counting family members. This figure is increasing every day, particularly among the "underground" inside the country.

From November 1981 to April 1982, 1,545 former Pol Pot elements and "paras" surrendered and 4,640 others have voluntarily presented themselves to the revolutionary authorities. During these last months, many important cadres of Pol Pot or "the coalition government" have deserted. They are aware of the reality in the country, the irresistible advance of the revolution and the impasse of the path that they had chosen. The new administration of the country gives them all the rights of a citizen. This generosity is also proof of the confidence in our power, our force and the final victory of our just cause.

It is this force and this confidence that allowed Minister Hun Sen to say in a recent interview: "Regarding the Kampucheans who are with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique or who are directly or indirectly collaborating with them against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people for the benefit of the Chinese hegemonists' maneuvers, if they leave the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, cease to collaborate with them and respect the Kampuchean Constitution, then they can enjoy their rights of citizenship and eligibility to vote in free elections as stipulated by the constitution. Foreign observers will be invited to observe free general elections in Kampuchea."

The United Nations may fool itself once again by letting the Pol Pot gang occupy the Kampuchean seat. But the actual current of events is irreversible. Sooner or later the PRK will recover its legitimate seat, because it is the unique hope of 6 million Kampucheans who have survived Pol Pot's genocide.

#### ACTIONS AGAINST 'BANDITS,' 'REMNANTS' REPORTED

BK210407 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] By implementing the circular of the party Central Committee and the circular on directives of the National Defense Ministry about the emulation drive of the KPRAF based on five significant points, our regular forces defending the border have increasingly assumed high revolutionary vigilance and are ready to fight against any incursions of the enemy forces.

In the past week, a group of bandits infiltrated from Thailand to gather information in the Khvav region of Battambang Province. The group was ambushed by our border guards who carefully patrolled the area. Six enemy soldiers were killed and three guns were seized. Later, another group of bandits infiltrated into an area north of Smat Deng in Pursat Province to try to plant landmines on Route 56. They were ambushed and three of them were killed. We seized a gun and seven landmines. Meanwhile, a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaked into an area west of Trapeang Koul in Preah Vihear Province to collect information. Our regular forces killed three of them and seized a gun and some materiel.

#### SIHANOUKIST, SEREIKA FORCES ARRESTED IN KANDAL

BK210443 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Kandal provincial forces have performed well in all fields after intensifying the emulation drive to increase the quality of the building and combat work of the KPRAF based on the five significant points.

On the first significant point and in conjunction with the mass emulation drive, all units in the province took measures to send forces to village and commune localities to timely sweep away the enemy. In July and August, the armed forces throughout the province staged 208 operations. By adhering to and relying on patriotic spirit and distinguishing friends from enemies, our brother and sister cadres and combatants arrested 34 enemy forces, among whom were Sihanoukist and Sereika groups. We seized an (?AK-54), a C-25 radio and a quantity of documents.

KONG KORM REVIEWS AFRICAN TOUR, NOTES SUPPORT

BK181224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Statement to station correspondent by Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Heng Samrin's special envoy -- recorded; date not given]

[Summary] Recently I was honored to be Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy and visit a number of African countries from early August to early September.

"On this special occasion our country sent two envoys, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, present PRK ambassador to the USSR, and myself, Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, to visit eight African countries -- the Republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the People's Republic of Benin, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Seychelles and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." These countries warmly received Chairman Heng Samrin's envoys and were glad to have received news and reports directly from us, the true representatives of the PRK, as previously they had learned about the situation in our country only from the Western press, which mainly serves the interests of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists. The objective of our visit, apart from strengthening relations between our countries, was to stress the revival of Kampuchea which no enemy maneuvers can divert from the course of revolution. In particular, we exposed to the world those who have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people, namely, the Pol Pot gang now hiding behind the label of Sihanouk and Son Sann, "Only selfish countries like Yugoslavia, Romania and Guinea would recognize and welcome this so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

"The countries we visited expressed their support for the peace initiatives put forward by the three Indochinese countries and promised to do all they can to secure the recognition of the PRK by other countries."

SIHANOUK 20 SEP INTERVIEW WITH CBS REPORTED

BK220609 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] In a 20 September interview with the U.S. television network CBS, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, stated: If we let the Vietnamese occupy Kampuchea, the Kampuchean nation will vanish. Kampuchea will have the same destiny as Kampuchea Kraom [southern part of Vietnam] because the Vietnamese aggressors want to swallow up our country completely. We do not want our Kampuchea to become a Vietnamese province.

Concerning the struggle of the Kampuchean people who are waging guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese aggressor troops on the battlefields, the samdech stated: Since 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet masters have not been able to wipe out our guerrillas and our liberated zone. On the contrary, our forces have enlarged our liberated areas. The samdech stressed that if we are determined to fight against the Vietnamese, we will certainly liberate our country.



BULGARIA'S TODOROV CONTINUES VIENTIANE VISIT

## Calls on Nouhak Phoumsavan

BK230431 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, acting general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, received a courtesy call from the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, at the government guest house on the evening of 22 September. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee and of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Constitution Committee.

On behalf of the Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the Lao party and state leadership, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan wholeheartedly welcomed and hailed the visit to the LPDR by the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation. The delegation has brought with it the close friendship, solidarity and fraternal militant alliance from the Bulgarian people to the Lao people, combatants and cadres as great encouragement for the effective application and implementation of the resolutions adopted by the third party congress. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan said: The Lao party, state and people have closely followed the revolutionary struggle of the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They have regarded as their own the great success scored by the fraternal Bulgarian people in implementing the resolutions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party as well as the eighth 5-year plan. The Lao people of all tribes have always sincerely appreciated the sincere assistance given to their revolutionary struggle by the Bulgarian party, state and people both in the past and at present.

On this occasion, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan explained to Comrade Stanko Todorov the tense situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia, saying the cause of this tension is that the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are trying to swallow the three fraternal Indochinese countries as well as other countries in this region. At the same time, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his conviction that because of the special militant alliance and solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and with sincere support and assistance from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Lao revolution will inevitably become stronger and make incessant progress.

Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed his thanks for the warm and intimate welcome extended by the Lao comrades and hailed the fine and sincere words spoken by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan for the Bulgarian party and people. At the same time, the comrade chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly also informed Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan of the outcome of his talks with the SPC delegation from the LPDR led by Comrade Souphanouvong and of the visits to various places in Vientiane by the Bulgarian delegation. From his experience during the visit, Comrade Stanko Todorov reaffirmed that the Lao people will be capable of triumphantly fulfilling the first 5-year state plan.

During the conversation, the host and guest toasted to the health of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade General Secretary Todor Zhivkov as well as to the health of the party and state leaders of the two countries. They also wished that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples bear even more fruit.

Comrade Zhecho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call on Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan.

## Tours Factories

BK230336 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 21 and 22 September Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and the Bulgarian delegation visited the Museum of Revolutionary Tradition and some factories in Vientiane Municipality, including the wood and rattan industrial factory and the plywood factory of the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry. The delegation also visited the Phonsa-at textile factory operated by the industry, handicrafts and forestry service of Vientiane Municipality.

At each place it visited, the delegation was warmly and honorably welcomed by the boards of directors, workers and cadres. After the visits Comrade Stanko Todorov and the delegation hailed the achievements scored by the Lao cadres and workers in contributing to strengthening national defense and socialist construction in Laos.

Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee and SPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Constitution Commission, and Comrade Zhetchko Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also accompanied the delegation on its visits.

## Delegation Departs 23 Sep

BK231019 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its president left here this morning on board a special plane after ending its 4-day friendship visit to Laos.

From the state guest house, the motorcade passed through a large crowd of Vientianese who came to bid farewell to the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and his delegation.

Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, members of the LPRP CC, the LPSA, government and high-ranking military and civilian officials and a large number of Vientianese were present at the official farewell ceremony. The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria, Zhecho Radunov, of Vietnam, Nguyen Xuan, and of Kampuchea, Neou Samom, and their staff were also present at the ceremony.

At the runway, Souphanouvong accompanied S. Todorov to review the guard of honour of the Lao People's Army, bid farewell and thank Lao officials, diplomats, members of the Standing Committee of the LPSA, government and the LPRP CC. Then young Lao Pioneers presented bouquet of flowers to S. Todorov and all the members of the delegation. Souphanouvong then shook hands and gave accolade to S. Todorov and wished him and his delegation a good trip on the way back home.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN HEADS GROUP ON VISIT TO GDR

For East Berlin ADN coverage of the visit to the GDR of the LPDR party and state delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the GDR section of the 22 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HENG SAMRIN BORDER FORCES SAID REINFORCED

BK221410 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Supreme Command headquarters in Bangkok reported that Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces have been reinforced in Kampuchean provinces near the Thai border. Battles between the Heng Samrin forces and the Khmer resistance forces in Poipet last month have led to shells falling on Thai territory. The shells landed in Surin Province on 22 separate occasions, wounding five Thai villagers and causing damage to property and livestock. In Laos, security along the Thai-Lao border has been stepped up and men aged between 15 to 45 were under training for this purpose.

DEFECTIONS FROM HENG SAMRIN GOVERNMENT VIEWED

BK220411 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Station "special commentary": "The Defections of Officials of the Heng Samrin Regime"]

[Text] Last week a report circulated among diplomatic circles that two officials of the Heng Samrin regime's information offices in Stockholm and New Delhi disappeared from their offices together with the members of their families. It is reported that the head of the Information Bureau of the Heng Samrin regime in Stockholm disappeared with his car and about \$13,500 in cash belonging to his office. Soon after that a person reported seeing the car parked in a used car for sale garage in Stockholm. A diplomatic source disclosed that the apparent defection of the head of the Heng Samrin regime's Stockholm Information Bureau must have been well planned in advance, as his wife and sister, who is an official of the Information Bureau in New Delhi, was also reported missing at about the same period of time.

It is to be noted that recently an increasing number of Kampuchean civilians and soldiers have defected from the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime. It is also widely known among military circles that many soldiers formerly loyal to the Heng Samrin regime have now joined up with forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as they could no longer tolerate the impoverished conditions and widespread disease. Above all, they could no longer withstand having to constantly take orders from their foreign masters who force them to fight and kill their fellow countrymen.

The above report is evident that ranking officials, such as the two officials of the Information Bureau who are closely linked to the Heng Samrin regime, are becoming increasingly disaffected by having to constantly follow orders from the foreign aggressors occupying their country. The simultaneous defections of the two officials of the Heng Samrin Information Bureau working in different countries in different continents can only be taken as a sign of dissidence in the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime.

NATION REVIEW ASSESSES MARCOS VISIT TO U.S.

BK170248 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Marcos in U.S. Has Best Bargaining Chip"]

[Text] Life-time President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos (there are quite a few life-time presidents around) is now in the United States for very uncomplicated reasons. An astute politician like Marcos is not likely to go to the U.S., where he knows he will face groups and groups of protesters at every stop, if he does not have a specific purpose. Further, during more than a decade he has proved himself to be an excellent poker player in his own country --he has gambled and never lost -- and it is unlikely that he would face Ronald Reagan and the rest of the big-wigs in Washington if he does not hold the bargaining chip.



The bargaining chip has been provided Marcos by the Soviet Union and he is cashing in on this serendipity. If the Vietnamese had not sold out to the Russians the facilities of Cam Ranh Bay naval base, the importance of the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay and the Clark Air Force Base would not have enhanced, from the American point of view, the geopolitical importance of its bases in the Philippines. Another point that Marcos can raise to underline his arguments is that if the Vietnamese take complete control of Kampuchea, Kompong Som could become another top-class naval base for the Soviet Union.

Marcos has ruled his country without any scruples -- by scruples we are not meaning the same thing as protesters against him in the U.S. mean, but rather, he has put politics above economics. But being the shrewd man that he is, he knows that no amount of political astuteness will compensate for the economic well-being of the people. So, it is highly opportune for Marcos to increase the 'tolu' on both Clark and Subic Bay. Naturally, the Americans, who have put Southeast Asia on the backburner, will quibble, but considering the realities of Pacific politics, especially the growing influence of the Soviet Navy in the Pacific, with Japan continuing to balk against increasing her defense expenditure, Marcos can use his bargaining chip to the maximum effect.

That he will win is not the question, because he will, considering the veracity of his arguments. But there are other factors involved in that by raising the ante for both the naval and air bases, Marcos will be indirectly demanding U.S. affirmation of the way he is running the country. Let us not forget that the Philippines was a former U.S. colony and the U.S. has special interest in that country. It was while leaving the Philippines that the late Gen Douglas MacArthur said his oft-quoted words: "I shall return." And Marcos is a highly decorated World War II hero.

This special U.S.-Philippines relationship is something that Marcos can capitalize on and until now, at least, Marcos has proved himself to be a winner. Marcos is one of the long-standing leaders of ASEAN and, although we doubt he has been empowered to speak for ASEAN, he can still put forward forcefully the ASEAN standpoint as regards Indochina.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL HEAD DISCUSSES REFUGEES

BK171450 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] By the end of 1982, the government will only provide assistance to the Mong hill-tribesmen in Pak Chom District, Loei Province; the holding center for the lowland Lao at Ban Na Pho, Nakhon Phanom Province; the holding center for Kampuchians at Khao I-Dang, Prachin Buri Province; and the processing center at Phanat Nikhom District, Chon Buri Province. National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said the following to newsmen this afternoon at Government House:

[Begin recording] Indochinese refugees have taken refuge in Thailand since 1975 and since the 1979 occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops with its resultant fighting. Thailand opened its door to hundreds of thousands of illegal Kampuchean immigrants at the request of various friendly countries, which pledged that they would help resettle them in third countries.

I informed them [representatives of Western embassies in Bangkok invited to a meeting with Prasong on 17 September] that the number of refugees in Thailand has not decreased at a satisfactory rate because victims of hardship in the neighboring Indochinese countries have continued to flee to Thailand. Currently there are 175,094 illegal immigrants in Thailand. Of these, 84,658 are Kampuchians taking refuge in the various holding centers. Moreover, some 300,000 Kampuchians now stay along the Thai-Kampuchean border and more are arriving steadily as a result of hunger and continued fighting in Kampuchea.

In addition to the Kampucheans, there are 90,526 Lao and Vietnamese now in various holding centers. Because it is public knowledge, I do not think there is any need to explain here the direct and indirect burdens Thailand has had to shoulder by caring for the refugees and the adverse effect on the some 100,000 Thai people residing near the Kampuchean border. What I want to stress is the concern of the Thai people and the Thai Government which has been created by the great drop in acceptance of refugees by recipient countries. I pointed out to them that during January-August 1982 only 24,123 refugees were accepted for resettlement abroad, an average of about 3,000 refugees a month. During the same period last year some 70,395 refugees were resettled abroad, about 8,800 a month. If the resettlement continues at this year's rate, no more than 40,000 refugees will be resettled abroad this year as compared with 102,561 last year.

I told them that no country has explained this situation or taken any action to allay the Thai people's concern. Various countries have set stricter conditions for selecting refugees for resettlement. I pointed out that Thailand has never set complicated conditions for permitting the refugees to take refuge on its soil. It merely trusted the pledges given by various countries that they would help resettle these people. I told them that it is not fair to Thailand and the principle of mutual responsibility was not being respected.

Another problem is the fact that some Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao refugees have been in the Phanat Nikhom center for over 6 months, while others have been there more than 1 year, and some have yet to receive assurances from any country for resettlement. If this situation persists, it will obstruct the processing of refugees from other centers for resettlement abroad. I have informed the meeting that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees should step up efforts to continue implementing this matter to its successful conclusion. This includes the project for voluntary repatriation of the refugees. [end recording]

#### Further on Prasong Remarks

BK171528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sep. 17 (AFP) -- Thailand, deploring slackening support from the international community, today warned of "drastic measures" that could mean the forced repatriation of Cambodians to their war-shattered country. The warning came from Thailand's top refugee authority, National Security Chief Prasong Sunsiri, after a meeting with diplomats and international officials.

Addressing a press conference, Squadron Leader Prasong said newsmen would be invited to observe the push-back which would be due to what he called lack of interest and support from international organisations and governments. The move would take place over the next three months and would affect Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese refugees in processing centres who had been promised but not yet accepted for resettlement. These included over 20,000 Cambodians who had been promised resettlement in the United States. Since May, only 2,948 had passed selection out of a total of 23,000 the U.S. had agreed to take, he said. About 2,000 other Indochinese refugees awaiting resettlement in various third countries would also come under the move, officials said.

Thailand would "push refugees back to the border or consider taking some such appropriate action" to reduce its "burden," Squadron Leader Prasong said.

Thailand shares borders with communist-ruled Cambodia and Laos but not with Vietnam. The Vietnamese refugees in question, mainly those who had trekked through Cambodia overland, would be sent back to the controversial camp known as "NW 82" to join some 1,500 other such "land people," he said. The "drastic measures" would hit refugees who had been sheltered for more than six months at processing centres in Phanat Nikhom and Phaya Kamphut, in southeast and eastern Thailand.

The disclosure came after a meeting attended by ambassadors and senior diplomats representing the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Australia, Japan, officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Inter-Governmental Committee for Migration (ICM). Squadron Leader Prasong said diplomats and international officials were "satisfied" with his statements, and had expressed an understanding of Thailand's position and confidence in it. U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, who attended the meeting and was heading back to Washington, had said he would seek a solution to the problem, Squadron Leader Prasong said.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR said it "shares the concern expressed by Squadron Leader Prasong in today's meeting about the present situation of refugees in Thailand." "Close consultation between the Royal Thai Government and the UNHCR will continue regarding efforts to resolve the problems now being faced," a spokesman added.

#### POST Editorial

BK160340 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Problem That Won't Go Away"]

[Text] The head of our National Security Council has called a highly important and significant meeting for tomorrow morning. The subject will be refugees and their burden upon Thailand. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri has called in ambassadors from concerned countries, and senior officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In what seems at first to be a contradiction, it is an important meeting because far too few people these days believe that refugees are an important subject.

For Thailand, refugees are a very important subject. The army of concerned foreign volunteers which arrived here in 1979 has long gone. Kampuchians are no longer dying by a dozen a day. Foreign nations have resettled hundreds of thousands of Indochinese, many of them from refugee camps in Thailand. For far too many governments, officials and people of the world, the refugee problem is over. It is not over. Thailand remains official shelter for well over 150,000 Laotian, Kampuchean and Vietnamese citizens. The Thai-Kampuchean border remains home for at least that many more Khmers who are fed and cared for through Thailand. Hundreds of Thai officials remain tied to jobs concerning refugees rather than the development of our country. Thousands of Thai citizens have been forced out of their homes and villages. Special security forces are assigned to refugee details rather than direct participation in the defence of their nation.

All of these disturbing facts have been true since the 1975 communist takeovers in Indochina, which are the real causes of the refugee problem. Since then, we have received help, both human and material help, from foreign governments, international organisations and private sources. We are extremely grateful for this help. Indeed, our country would have been unable to care in an adequate fashion for the million and more Indochinese who have sought refuge in our country.

And that is the point. Without continuing help from the world community, we cannot adequately care for Indochinese refugees. And there are disturbing, continuing signs that help is diminishing and will continue to do so. Resettlement rates are down in all countries, most especially the United States. Aid money is given more and more niggardly. It is increasingly difficult to find workers for the refugee camps. Foreigners speak openly of what they say is an exhaustion of the compassion once felt by their citizens for refugees. We in Thailand are grateful for the help we have received in dealing with the refugee problem. But if it is true that this help is going to continue to drop, then Thailand will have to seek other ways to solve its refugee problem. As Squadron Leader Prasong told refugee officials last July, in effect: If others can say that they have done enough for refugees, then so has Thailand.

U.S., ISRAEL CONDEMNED ON MIDDLE EAST EVENTS

Truong Chinh Writes 'Arafat

OW221942 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 22 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, today sent the following message to Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and general commander of the forces of the Palestine revolution:

"I am deeply shocked and indignant on learning that in recent days, the Israeli Zionist aggressors, backed and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, have brazenly sent troops to occupy west Beirut. Most seriously, on the night of Sept. 17, they savagely massacred more than 3,000 civilians, most of them elderly people, women and children. I strongly condemn this utterly barbarous crime of the Israeli Zionists. This is a calculated act of genocide masterminded by the United States and Israel aimed at blunting the fighting will of the Palestinian people, destroying the resistance of the Palestinian patriotic forces, in brazen violation of international law and arrogantly challenging the conscience of progressive mankind.

This crime has laid bare the United States hypocrisy, its perfidious scheme in putting forth the so-called 'peace plan' in the Middle East and the real objective of the U.S. envoys' trips allegedly to arrange a solution to the Lebanese situation. These trips actually aim to collaborate with the Israeli aggressors in imposing a solution in the Middle East contrary to the fundamental national rights of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists must immediately end all acts of interference and aggression against the Palestinians and other Arab peoples. First of all, Israel must immediately end its acts of suppression and massacre against the Palestinians, and withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally its troops from Beirut and other places in Lebanon and respect the independence and national sovereignty of this country.

Once again, I wish to reaffirm the unswerving militant solidarity of the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the Palestinian people and their vigorous support to the latter in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists to regain their sacred national rights. I believe that the heroic Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole authentic representative, would overcome all difficulties and trials and win glorious victory".

## Foreign Ministry Statement

OW201620 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 20 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement vehemently condemning the U.S.-backed Israeli aggressors for massacring almost 1,500 Palestinian civilians at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps on Beirut's outskirts on the night of Sept. 17.

The statement says: "Scorning the agreements reached by the concerned parties on regulations concerning west Beirut after the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance forces, the Israeli Zionists have since September 14 brazenly dispatched their troops to occupy west Beirut, persecuting and massacring the population there. Particularly serious is that on the night of September 17 the Israeli aggressors and their stooges brutally massacred more than 1,500 Palestinian civilians, most of them aged people, women and children, at various refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut.



"These genocidal crimes of the Israeli Zionists can only be compared with the atrocities committed by the Hitlerite fascists and the genocidal clique of Pol Pot. They have grossly trampled upon international law and insolently challenged the progressive people and the consciences of the whole mankind. These criminal acts have further revealed the deceitfulness of the declarations on "the protection of human rights" often (?made by) Washington which in fact has been encouraging and abetting Tel Aviv's actions".

The statement goes on: "The government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn these crimes of the Israeli Zionists and firmly demand that they stop at once all their acts of massacre and persecution against the people of Palestine and Lebanon and withdraw immediately from west Beirut and other areas in Lebanon, and respect the national independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

"The Vietnamese people are deeply convinced that in spite of many difficulties and trials ahead, the just cause of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only authentic representative of the Palestinian people, will win glorious victory. No brutal power and no sinister move can subjugate the heroic Palestinian people".

#### NHAN DAN ON TRACKING DOWN 'FULRO BANDITS'

BK171316 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Duy Phuc: "Track Down the FULRO Bandits"]

[Summary] Remaining united and sharing the same will in the struggle against elements, the Vietnamese compatriots of various nationalities, such as Cham and Co Ho, have turned the mountainous area of Hiep Thanh village (in Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province) into a prosperous new economic zone with hundreds of hectares of coffee and mulberry plantations.

"After the total liberation of the south, the people of Hiep Thanh village happily enjoyed their lives in independence and freedom and welcomed the compatriots coming from the lowlands to build the new economic zone. The FULRO bandits resorted to sabotage tricks aimed at turning this area into their sanctuary. Exploiting the deficiencies and shortcomings of certain cadres, they spread distorted reports, created hatred among the various ethnic groups and pressured local youths into leaving their homes for the jungle. They kidnapped and killed cadres from the lowlands. They planted mines to destroy cars running along Route 20, from Dalat to Ho Chi Minh City. They forced Ca Thinh, head of Ca Long A, Ca Long B and Ca Long C hamlets; Ca Be, chief of the village youth union chapter; and Ca Rot, vice chairman of the Phung Hiep cooperative, to work for them as double agents. Ca Ru's men (of the FULRO bandit groups) sneaked into many hamlets to steal the people's rice, hogs and chickens and even raped the women."

"In order to stay these reactionaries' criminal hands, Nguyen Huy Dao and other public security agents in a special action unit were sent to Hiep Thanh village."

After learning that Nguyen Huy Dao's group had only 24 members, Ha Tin, a FULRO ringleader, fearlessly warned the local Co Ho and Cham ethnic people against supplying food and information to these public security agents. In defiance of this warning, many local families have invited Nguyen Huy Dao and other public security agents in his group to visit and stay with them. One day, an elderly village notable named Ca Tuan came to see Nguyen Huy Dao. He sought the latter's help in solving a case of adultery involving Ca Bich and Ca Kieng. He said that had it been under the old regime, they would have been tied up and thrown into the river. After the old man had left, Nguyen Huy Dao tried to find an appropriate solution to this case, thinking that this might be a plot engineered by the reactionaries to test his performance.

With determination to defeat the enemy right from the very first battle, Nguyen Huy Dao and his men called a village meeting during which he ordered Ca Bich and Ca Kieng -- the adulterers -- to plead guilty before the villagers and apologize to all those present for their wrongdoings. The humanitarian means Nguyen Huy Dao had adopted to handle this case won great admiration and praise from the villagers.

"In order to enhance the people's confidence, the special action unit has consolidated the local revolutionary administration and reorganized many mass organizations. In addition to removing underground enemy organizations, the special action unit decided to attack the bandits hiding in the jungle. Persuaded by Nguyen Huy Dao, N, a member of the FULRO bandit group, had shown his repentance and had vowed to redeem his wrongdoings."

"One morning, N came to see Dao and showed him a coded message. He informed Dao that Lt Col Ha Ru Ni, "a special action officer from the prime minister's office" and a cadre in charge of the FULRO bandit gang's intelligence, would come to Hiep Thanh village. Ha Ru Ni was to come to the village to map out a plan to annihilate the special action unit in order to appease his followers, instigate youths to flee to the jungle and beg the people for food supplies. Ha Ru Ni was reportedly escorted by 11 suicide squad members and 6 local cadres serving as guides." That night, Nguyen Huy Dao led an 11-man team to attack Ha Ru Ni's camp, wounding Ha Ru Ni and killing four of his men. However, Ha Ru Ni managed to escape with the rest of his men. Ha Ru Ni was later reportedly killed during a raid by Nguyen Huy Dao and his men on the hideout of Ha Tong, chief of the FULRO province of Lien Khang (Duc Trong District).

"Among those FULRO bandit ringleaders killed during this raid were Ha Tong, Ha Ru Ni and Ha Tin. After that, many reactionary underground organizations were tracked down and the bandits reportedly flocked out of the jungle to surrender themselves and their weapons to the revolution."

#### TRUONG CHINH ADDRESS TO AWARDED INTELLECTUALS

BK191255 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Address by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, at ceremony held in Hanoi on 30 August to confer orders on notables and intellectuals]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades: Today, in the lively atmosphere of the 37th anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September, on behalf of the SRV Council of State, I am very happy to present the Ho Chi Minh Order and the Independence Order to a number of patriotic intellectuals and notables in the VFF who have made many contributions to the glorious revolutionary cause of our nation. On behalf of the VCP, the SRV state and the Vietnamese people, I would also like to sincerely congratulate the recipients of these coveted state awards.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, the conferring of these awards is an event of great significance. First of all, it is a concrete result of the correct line of revolution and the policy of great unity pursued by the VCP and great President Ho Chi Minh. At a time when our country was still wallowing in the endless night of slavery, when our people were living in destitution, and when our nation was languishing under the heavy and cruel yoke of imperialist domination, you readily responded to the sacred appeal of the fatherland, the party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho.

Rushing into the revolutionary struggle and defying all sacrifices and suffering, you bet a lofty example of patriotism and repeatedly scored outstanding achievements in all fields of activities and in your important positions.

Among the ladies, gentlemen and comrades who are receiving the order today are patriotic notables and personages of various religions and nationalities. The majority of them, however, are typical of our country's patriotic and progressive intelligentsia. President Ho once said: "The revolution badly needs intellectuals and, as a matter of fact, only the revolution sets great store by intellectuals." He asserted: "Our party, government and people highly esteem intellectuals, especially those who combine theory with practice, who sincerely serve the people and the resistance, who remain united with the people and who act as intellectuals of the people."

You are truly the worthy intellectuals of the people and the revolution. The profound experiences of our country's intelligentsia over the past 50 years have shown that, at the present time, intellectuals from any social class who really want to become people useful to the nation, the fatherland and mankind must be imbued with Marxism-Leninism and must use this ideology as a guideline for their action. At the same time, they must closely unite with the masses of workers and peasants so as to struggle together for the communist ideal, under the leadership of the working class, the vanguard class charged with the historic mission of transforming society and the world.

In our country, the revolution has scored glorious victories. The nation has entered a new era, the era of independence, unification and socialism. The contingent of intellectuals in our country has grown incessantly. Everyone can see that the victory of the Vietnamese revolution and the development of the contingent of Vietnamese intellectuals are inseparable from the highly valuable contributions by the intellectuals who love the country and socialism. You are typical of such intellectuals.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, at present, the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage. Our people's immediate tasks are extremely great, complex and weighty. These tasks require that we concentrate all our capabilities and intellect on the cause of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We are doing our utmost to successfully build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, a Vietnam with a modern industry and agriculture, a strong national defense, advanced culture and science, and a civilized and happy life for its people, as clearly stated in the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress. Vietnamese intellectuals of both the old and new generations must work in closer cooperation with the workers and peasants to achieve the three revolutions -- the revolution of production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution. Let the brother and sister Vietnamese intellectuals unite even more closely with one another and with the people of other strata and the compatriots of all walks of life so as to bring into play their revolutionary tradition and enormous capabilities, thereby serving the country and socialism ever better.

We still have to face many difficulties, especially in economy and life. These difficulties, however, are only temporary. The situation of the revolution in our country and the rest of the world is very bright. Unity is a glorious tradition and the invincible strength of our people. Closely united in the VFF and steadily advancing under the glorious banner of the VCP, we will certainly overcome all difficulties and trials, score even greater achievements, and make worthy contributions to leading the revolutionary cause of our entire people to increasingly greater victories, thereby completely fulfilling the testament of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.



Unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success!

Once again, I would like to warmly congratulate you, ladies, gentlemen and comrades. I wish you the best of health and many new successes in performing your lofty duties.

VCP LEADERS SET TASKS FOR HO CHI MINH CITY

BK200626 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Many comrades of the VCP Political Bureau and Central Committee recently went to work in Ho Chi Minh City. They spent many days visiting many city wards, precincts, joint state-private enterprises, enterprises at the central and local levels, trade and import-export corporations, handicraft cooperatives and trade, financial and banking organizations in the city. Accompanying the visiting high-ranking party officials were leaders of many central-level commissions and sectors.

Later, from 10 to 19 August, the Political Bureau held a meeting under the chairmanship of General Secretary Le Duan to hear the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee Standing Committee report on the overall situation in Ho Chi Minh City. The meeting was also attended by members of the [VCP Central Committee] Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee. The general secretary and other members of the Political Bureau gave their opinions on the tasks of Ho Chi Minh City.

The Political Bureau stressed: The city holds an important position in the economic, political, cultural, scientific and technological and national defense domains not only vis-a-vis the city itself, but vis-a-vis the entire region and country as well. It is also a center of international trade.

The Political Bureau praised the strengths and pointed out the weakpoints and shortcomings of the city. It set forth the following general tasks for the city in the days to come: In Ho Chi Minh City in particular, and in the south in general, the economic requirements for the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism are to basically achieve socialist transformation, reorganize social production and initially build a number of material and technical bases of socialism. For a definite period of time during the transition period, there will still be five economic elements. As the socialist revolution is carried out, the five-element economic structure will undergo changes. We must use this structure with the help of correct policies to accelerate socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The general duties of the city party organization are to launch a mass revolutionary movement, develop the city workers' right to mastery, carry out the three revolutions, and closely combine socialist transformation with socialist construction and vice versa in order to satisfactorily achieve socialist transformation during the present initial stage.

We must establish the relations of socialist production; build new, ever larger production forces; firmly maintain political security and social order and safety; make the city party organization politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong; train and improve cadres; and accelerate the mass revolutionary movement. All these tasks are decisive factors in fulfilling the city's political tasks successfully.

The Political Bureau also expressed views on some of the city's specific economic problems. It reminded commissions and sectors subordinate to the party Central Committee and the government of their duty, together with the city, to create conditions for developing its strengths and overcoming its difficulties so the city will fulfill its socialist transformation and socialist construction tasks.

This is necessary to help the city advance rapidly and steadily in all respects, become a prosperous and beautiful socialist city and contribute to achieving prosperity for the entire country.

Ho Chi Minh City's economic and social problems are still very difficult and complex. To fulfill the city's socialist transformation and socialist construction tasks satisfactorily, our entire country must join the city in making even greater efforts. There must be true solidarity, single-mindedness and mutual cooperation and assistance between the central-level and city sectors, between the city and other localities throughout the country and among the city's precincts, wards and districts.

The Political Bureau conference on Ho Chi Minh City's tasks ended successfully.

#### NHAN DAN PROMOTES MILITARY RECRUITMENT DRIVE

BK180350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 17 September editorial: "Systematize Implementation of the Law on Military Service"]

[Text] Our entire country has begun implementing the new law on military service for the first time in 1982. So far, two recruitment phases for 1982 have been carried out. The great efforts and progress of all localities in implementing the law have been noted, and they have obtained more experience.

All we have to do now is consolidate satisfactorily the results already gained and systematize the implementation of the law on military service in order to contribute effectively to improving our people's armed forces politically, ideologically and organizationally as well as in combat skills. Propaganda activities and the education of the people on national defense duties must be carried out constantly and profoundly in order to make every citizen fully aware of the current national situation, and the many perfidious schemes of the enemies -- the imperialists and the expansionists -- who are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country and are harboring malicious plans for aggression.

Fully aware that the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland are closely related, everyone agrees that youths must be ready to voluntarily enlist in the army when they reach the required age in order to carry out their rights and duties regarding national defense.

The tasks of propagating, educating and motivating must be carried out regularly, with two major drives to be conducted at the beginning and the middle of the year in order to fully introduce all of the articles of the law on military service, carefully explain the most essential articles, and build a new way of life for the entire society -- namely, by living and working in accordance with the law.

Everyone must develop the spirit of collective mastery by implementing all the articles of this law in a fair, correct and adequate manner and by opposing all phenomena of indifference, egoism and injustice which may develop among the people and responsible public organs.

Publicly announcing the namelists of youths being selected for military service and those entitled to exemption or deferment of military service as well as the dissemination of such namelists within related villages, city wards and grassroots-level units are a good practice aimed at guaranteeing the people's rights to mastery and ensuring that the implementation of military service is performed in accordance with policies and the law now in force.

Under the centralized and unified leadership of related party committee echelons, local administrations and various sectors, all mass organizations must perform their functions in a most satisfactory manner and must cooperate with each other closely if the highest possible results are to be achieved from the two annual troop recruitment drives.

In addition, they must satisfactorily welcome back and give jobs to those youths who have completed their military service and must concern themselves with satisfactorily carrying out all policies on military rear services. Following each troop recruitment drive, VPA unit commanders at all levels are duty-bound to carefully organize the welcoming of new recruits; to carry out political and ideological indoctrination in a profound, scientific and effective manner; to feed these new recruits as well as possible, as conditions permit; to instill a sense of discipline and strictly maintain discipline right from the very beginning; to solicitiously care for their material and spiritual life; and to pay attention to seeking advice from related localities and families in order to teach new recruits how to strengthen their determination and to struggle with self-motivation to become good soldiers who uphold lofty ideals and have self-respect and high sense of responsibility in the cause of national defense.

In the two troop recruitment drives in 1982, all localities have shown remarkable progress, with the second drive reported to have produced better results than the first. The sense of implementation of the law and the spirit of mastery have been further improved. All new recruit training centers have also made progress. This is good and encouraging, but it is only the beginning.

Satisfactorily implementing the law on military service amounts to truly bolstering the nation's fighting strength, remaining ready to frustrate all the sabotage and aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and the expansionists and firmly protecting our people's creative labor.

#### NHAN DAN ON LAND REALLOCATION IN RURAL NAM BO

BK160600 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "The Question of Reallocating Land and Eliminating All Forms of Exploitation in the Nam Bo Rural Areas"]

[Text] Reallocating land and eliminating the vestiges of feudal exploitation among the southern peasantry have been extremely pressing problems of deep concern to our party and state ever since the south was completely liberated.

#### The Question of Land Appropriation

Nam Bo, with its Mekong River Delta, is one of the country's two largest grain areas. Its cultivated area totals more than 2.6 million hectares. In the Mekong River Delta alone, the rice area amounts to 2.3 million hectares, yielding an output close to 40 percent of the country's total volume of paddy production.

Before 1945, the bulk of arable land in Nam Bo was owned by various strata of landlords, rich peasants and colonialist plantation owners. In those days, in Ben Tre Province alone, 55,600 hectares of arable land were appropriated by 1,989 landlords. After the success of the August revolution, the people's administration confiscated and expropriated the land of reactionary landlords and feudalists and some plantations of French colonialists for distribution to working peasants. During the two wars of resistance, the working peasantry, supported by the power of the masses and the revolutionary armed forces, continued their successful struggle for land. In the An Bien and Giong Rieng areas of Kien Giang Province and in former Tra Vinh Province, up to 65 percent of the local peasants became landowners thanks to the land allocated by the revolutionary administration. For this reason, we are not surprised today to learn that, in the Nam Bo rural areas, the number of middle peasants accounts for no less than 56 percent of the population, and up to 70 percent if the upper middle peasants are included. This fact has given the lie to the vague contention and distorted allegation that the large number of middle peasants in the Nam Bo rural areas at present is a result of the "land to the tiller" and "land reform" policies implemented under the U.S.-Diem and U.S.-Thieu regimes.

Surveys conducted after the total liberation of the south showed that the number of peasants owning little or no land at all remained fairly large, accounting for 24.55 percent of families, and that serious exploitation still existed under many different forms.

To do away with this state of affairs and to give land to the working peasantry, in Nam Bo over the past 6 years the state has distributed to peasants a total of 200,000 hectares, or nearly one-tenth of the entire cultivated area (according to the figures released by the VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department). Hau Giang Province distributed 33,588 hectares to 32,920 peasant families who have little or no land. In Tien Giang Province, 12,000 hectares were allocated to 12,100 families. In Dong Thap Province, 7,799 families received a total of 10,300 hectares. Minh Hai Province allotted 5,432 hectares to 16,110 families. Ho Chi Minh City gave 4,195 hectares to 4,886 peasant families.

Does the problem of landless peasants still exist in the Nam Bo rural areas: To answer this question, we would like to cite the case of Cuu Long Province. It can be said that, in the past, Cuu Long had the most active and the broadest cooperativization movement in all of the Nam Bo provinces. In their reports at a conference on land reallocation, various comrades of the provinces said that this problem should no longer be a cause for concern. However, for the sake of certainty, the province ordered a new round of surveys to be conducted in nine hamlets of five districts. The results showed that 25.8 percent of the local peasant families still have little or no land, with landless peasants accounting for 5.5 percent and poor peasants for 20.3 percent of this figure. In Kien Giang Province, over the past few years 15,000 hectares have been allocated to 15,000 families of peasants who had little or no land. Thus, the province seems to have resolved the problem of nearly 20 percent of the peasant families who had little or no land for production. However, the results of a survey conducted in 1981 showed that 6.5 percent of the local peasant families still had absolutely no land and that 20 percent of them had little land. What has happened in the Nam Bo rural areas, then, where peasants continue to have little or no land at all despite our persistent efforts in land reallocation?

#### Land Reallocation Must Be Combined With the Elimination of Exploitation

The Nam Bo rural areas have the characteristics of an economic zone specializing in goods production. Despite the advent of the mode of capitalist business (such as the hiring of workers), and the businesses dealing in machinery and various means of production and transportation, the practice of land leasing and usury is still rampant. After receiving their share of land, the poor Nam Bo peasants cannot begin productive work with bare hands. They have to borrow money to buy tools and various means of production. Despite our strenuous efforts, the state credit system in the Nam Bo rural areas at present is still too weak and spread too thinly. According to the comrades in Ho Chi Minh City, despite the fact that the city has recently directed all the sectors concerned to create favorable conditions for peasants to borrow money for production work, the implementation of this directive remains very slow due to the failure of these sectors to resolve many questions of formalities. Meanwhile, the peasants have to turn to private lenders and to pay back each 500-dong loan with 10 gia [1 gia is equal to 40 liters] of paddy at harvest time. The city has set up a number of marketing cooperative stores in its rural areas. However, in some places the peasants prefer private shops to these stores because they have to pay cash at the cooperative stores, while the private shops are ready to sell them anything (from a kilogram of salt to a sewing needle and a spool of thread) on credit. At harvest time, these creditors will accept paddy as payment, collecting 1 gia for each 40-dong loan granted during the crop season or each 50 dong the peasant borrowed at the beginning of the crop.

This practice is rampant in the Nam Bo rural areas. According to statistics compiled by many provinces, the goods supplied by the state under two-way economic contracts are barely sufficient to satisfy about 30 percent of the demands of production work. The amount of consumer goods sold by the state to the peasants is even smaller.

While the network of credit services and marketing cooperatives has not yet been developed, individual merchants, speculators and usurers have managed to expand their business vigorously, imposing very high rates of interest and resorting to highly diversified forms of exploitation. In An Giang Province, the interest rate is 30 percent. In Cuu Long Province, where the majority of peasants have to lease land for the growing of rice seedlings, each cong [1 cong is equal to 1,000 square meters] of seedling-growing land is rented for 10-13 gia of paddy. The money lending form of "tontine" has developed fairly vigorously in the rural areas. At first glance, this fund-raising activity looks like a "mutual assistance" project, but in many places it has degenerated into a form of cynical exploitation by the rich of poor laborers besieged by difficulties. For poor peasants, selling or mortgaging their land or property has become inevitable. Therefore, land reallocation must be carried out in conjunction with efforts to check and eliminate all forms of exploitation in the rural areas. The most important thing is that we must quickly build a network of state and collective credit services in the countryside and develop more satisfactorily the network of marketing cooperatives.... We must combine the transformation of agriculture with the transformation of capitalist industry and trade.

#### Combine Land Reallocation With Motivating the Peasantry To Take the Road of Collective Production

Actively leading the Nam Bo peasantry onto the road of cooperativization is the most comprehensive and drastic way to check the division among various classes and to rapidly take the Nam Bo peasantry to socialism. The experiences of the cooperativization movement in Nam Bo over the past years have shown that, if the movement to lean the peasantry onto the road of collective production is to be carried out satisfactorily, we must effectively reallocate land and do away with all the vestiges of exploitation. As the comrade head of the Kien Giang Provincial Agricultural Committee remarked: "Without this prerequisite, we will have to experience again the unpleasant lessons of the previous years." The period of the hasty, simplistic and erroneous approach adopted by some localities in carrying out the land reallocation policy is over. Such an approach has caused no small damage. The leveling of farmland, the mechanical equal distribution of land on a per-capita basis, the arbitrary adoption of land policies and, worse still, the attempt to advance directly to production collectives without reallocating land first -- all this has adversely affected the movement for agricultural transformation. The comrade chairman of the People's Committee of Binh Minh District, Cuu Long Province, told us in a voice filled with regret: "One of the principal causes of the irreparable, massive dissolution of production collectives 2 years ago was the leveling of farmland and the failure to satisfactorily reallocate land to the peasantry prior to launching the movement for building production collectives."

Many localities adopted a simplistic approach in motivating both the landed and landless peasants to join production collectives. The problems of companion cropping and of allowing members of one production collective to grow crops on the land of another were also not satisfactorily resolved. This led to a state of affairs whereby the peasants of a dissolved production collective went to the neighboring collective to claim the plots on which they had been allowed to plant a companion crop or a main crop. On top of all this, the organization of management was weak. Consequently, production collectives dissolved en masse, under a "chain reaction" effect.

#### Land Reallocation and Attitude Toward the Middle Peasants

Land reallocation in the Nam Bo rural areas has now been considered the most important task and many localities have set up committees to guide this work. The measures and steps adopted by various localities to carry out land reallocation differ and depend on the specific conditions of each locality.



Many localities have set up committees to guide land reallocation in strict accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision. Some localities, however, do not approve of the establishment of such committees, letting the districts, villages and hamlets do as they see fit. Concerning the content of land reallocation, methods of implementation also differ on many points. In some places, land is reallocated in such a way as to ensure "convenience in cultivation and residence." In others, land reallocation is closely combined with the organization of production collectives and the application of product contracts. In Long An, this task is combined with the efforts to motivate those families who have little land to go and settle new areas. Some localities motivate people to "share their land with one another." But some others organize for the masses to expose exploitation, in the form of campaigns to denounce the crimes of landlords, to force persons with much land to share it with the landless, and so forth.

The methods used by various localities to reallocate land give rise to two noteworthy questions: the necessity of combining land reallocation with population redistribution and the question of what our attitude toward middle peasants should be. Nam Bo is "a vast area with a sparse population" -- this is only a general description which is no longer completely accurate today. Many provinces and localities now have a very high population density. (In Ben Tre Province, the average distribution of arable land is 1,000 square meters per capita. In Long Ho District, Cuu Long Province, the average figure drops to only 530 square meters per capita. There are vast differences in average land distribution among the various areas of Nam Bo, ranging from the lowest amount of 530 square meters per capita to the highest one of 6,539 square meters per capita.) This reality poses a pressing problem, that is, land reallocation must be closely combined with a rational redistribution of the work force and population in each production area. In those areas which have little farmland but a large population, we should motivate persons with little or no land to move to areas where there is plenty of land. The local authorities should assist these new settlers and create favorable conditions for them to normalize their lives and to carry out production work. Long An Province has combined land reallocation with population redistribution by sending peasants to newly opened areas and has lost no time in setting up production collectives or agricultural cooperatives there. In this way, the new settlers can rely on their collectives for support and can stay in the new areas to carry out production work with confidence.

At present in Nam Bo, middle peasants account for 56 percent and upper middle peasants 12 percent of the peasant families; among themselves, they manage more than 70 percent of the cultivated area.

In many Nam Bo villages and hamlets, there are no rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie left. In these localities, if the land reallocation policy is correctly implemented, we can only persuade and motivate the middle peasant families to uphold the "sharing weal and woe" spirit by giving part of their farmland to those who have little or no land at all. Regrettably, some localities have regarded middle peasants as objects for transformation and have resorted to all kinds of administrative measures to force them to share their land with the landless.

In Ben Tre Province, some localities, looking for a simple and easy way to persuade middle peasants, have adopted the "origin tracing" measure. This is because if we "trade the origin" of the middle peasants' land two or three generations back, we will find that all the original owners were landlords. Once the ownership of a plot of land by a landlord is thus established, according to the official policy it will be expropriated unless its present owner is willing to share it with other people or to join a production collective. Although Ben Tre Province has promptly rectified this error, the practice has inevitably generated disturbances in the countryside. The desire of many localities to simplify the task of motivating and persuading middle peasants and the failure of some other places to firmly grasp the party's and the state's position, line and policy regarding middle peasants have bred incorrect views on and attitudes toward this class of farmers. A number of localities even expropriated all surplus paddy of the middle peasants, contending that this would prevent them from engaging in money-lending activities.

Some localities in Nam Bo, however, have correctly and satisfactorily implemented the land reallocation policy concerning middle peasants. The Tay Ninh provincial party committee has conducted experimental activities and is now broadening the movement to motivate middle peasant families to give part of their land to those who have little or no land and to take the road of collective production together with other strata of working peasants. Tay Ninh Province's approach is reasonable and fair. It ensures that the various positions and policies of the party and the state are correctly implemented, thereby encouraging the middle peasants and other classes of the peasantry to carry them out voluntarily. Tay Ninh's practical experiences have shown that, if we resolutely, persistently and correctly implement the line and policies of the party and the state in the land reallocation movement, the middle peasants in Nam Bo will zealously and voluntarily advance to socialism together with the other strata of peasants in the rural areas.

The tasks of reallocating land and eliminating all forms of exploitation in the Nam Bo areas should be urgently and actively carried out to create a premise and favorable conditions for the promotion of the agricultural cooperativization movement.

Close and harmonious coordination between land reallocation and the redistribution of the work force and between the efforts to do away with all forms of exploitation and the expeditious building of a network of state credit services in the rural areas is extremely necessary. The transformation of agriculture must be combined with the transformation of capitalist industry and trade and the building of the socialist trade system. Efforts to reallocate land and to eliminate all forms of exploitation must be closely combined with the movement of actively motivate the peasantry to take the road of collective production. Only by simultaneously carrying out these tasks in this manner can we create favorable conditions for socialism to be quickly and steadily established in the Nam Bo rural areas.

#### THAI AMBASSADOR TO SRV CONCLUDES MISSION

##### Meeting With Huynh Tan Phat

OW181848 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- Khanit Sicharoen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Vietnam, today took leave of Vice-President of the Council of State Huynh Tan Phat before returning home. The vice-president had a cordial talk with the Thai diplomat. Present was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State.

##### Departure From Hanoi

OW222230 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept 22 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand, Khanit Sicharoen, today left Hanoi at the end of his term of office in Vietnam.

#### NEW ENVOY TO ALGERIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW230721 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 23 -- Le Tan, the newly appointed Vietnamese ambassador to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, presented his credentials to President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday morning. The Algerian president cordially received Le Tan, and asked him to convey his greetings to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leaders. He also expressed his pleasure over the development of the cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Algeria.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was also present at the ceremony.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES MASSACRE IN WEST BEIRUT

BK201427 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Indonesian Government has strongly denounced the massacre of Palestinian refugees, including women and children, in west Beirut, by the Israeli occupying forces. Indonesia also demanded that Israel stop its cruel acts and withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory.

The Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department, in a statement today, said that Indonesia was firm on its stand that the Middle East problem could only be settled through the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of establishing their own state, the return of all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the return of east Jerusalem to the Arabs. Furthermore, Israel must abide by all UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem.

OBJECTIONS STATED TO UN DEBATE ON TIMOR

BK230931 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0825 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 23 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Indonesia Wednesday expressed its objections to the inclusion of the East Timor question in the agenda of the 37th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Ali Alatas, Indonesian permanent representative to the UN, told a meeting of the assembly's general committee inclusion of the issue in the assembly's agenda would be a violation of the UN Charter that forbids outside interference in a country's internal affairs.

He said since the people of the former Portuguese colony had expressed its wish to integrate with Indonesia and the Indonesian Government had accepted the East Timor people's declaration of July 17, 1976, the area had entirely become an integral part of Indonesia.

The way in which the East Timor people had integrated with Indonesia was in accordance with one of the methods of decolonization stipulated in UN General Assembly Resolution No 1541 (XV). Therefore the status of the area as the 27th province of Indonesia was a confirmed fact. Hence, Alatas said, any discussion of the area in the United Nations constituted an unacceptable act of interference in Indonesia's internal affairs. This would be a violation of Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the UN Charter, which explicitly forbids outside interference in a member country's internal affairs.

Alatas said the people of East Timor not long ago participated in Indonesia's general elections and elected their representatives to the central Parliament. This was another indication and reaffirmation of the East Timor people's desire to be fully involved in Indonesia's national life and in endeavours to promote Indonesia's progress as well as a resolve to shoulder their duties and exercise their rights as part of the Indonesian nation.

"Decolonization has been accomplished in East Timor and any efforts to turn back the clock in the area will be rejected and strongly opposed by the entire people of Indonesia," Alatas said.

Speaking at the same meeting, Luis Moreno-Salcedo, permanent representative of the Philippines, said the people of East Timor had expressed their desire to be integrated with Indonesia. Since then the area had become an internal affair of Indonesia and therefore the question had to be dropped from the UN General Assembly's agenda.

Similar views were raised at the general committee meeting by A. Coskun Kirca of Turkey, Mohammad A. Abu al-Hasan of Kuwait and Jasim Yusuf Jamal of Qatar.

But the committee nonetheless decided without taking a vote to recommend the inclusion of the East Timor question in the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly. The committee was chaired by UNGA President Imre Hollai of Hungary.

INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS DANGER FROM 'BIG POWERS'

BK230912 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Relations With the PLO"]

[Text] The change in leadership in the People's Republic of China from Mao Zedong's "crown prince", Hua Guofeng, to Deng Xiaoping seems to be a change for the better, from dogmatic and aggressive Maoism to a pragmatic and more relaxed policy. The PRC's desire to resume negotiations with both India and Vietnam on border conflicts and other matters may be inspired by this new policy. But we have to be very careful and cautious and not to make any snap judgements on this matter, for historically China has been expansionist in character and will not change overnight through a shift in power in Beijing. As pointed out the other day by a member of the DPR. [People's Representative Assembly], there is no guarantee that Chinese hegemony will diminish.

We will not easily forget how the PRC assisted the PKI [Communist Party of Indonesia] and conspired through the G-30-S/PKI against the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and how it tried to force Indonesia to accept 16 Chinese consuls to be posted in different parts of Indonesia without previous knowledge of and agreement from Indonesia during the Sukiman Cabinet in the early fifties.

Further, it will not be easy to forget how the PRC invaded India not long after the Bandung Conference and after it had concluded a five-point peaceful coexistence agreement with the latter.

Until now, China still helps and assists Chinese underground movements in Southeast Asia, as has been admitted by top Chinese leaders several times. The PKI leaders are still maintained by China in Beijing.

The spokesmen of both Golkar [Functional Group] and the PPP [Development Union Party] factions in the DPR have rightly warned us that we should be constantly on our guard and that there is no need to think about thawing the diplomatic relations with the PRC at the moment and that the shift in power in Beijing will not bring about a great change in the basic strategy of foreign policy in the country in the near future.

But on the other hand, we should not close our eyes to the changes that are taking place in Beijing. We must be responsive to any positive change that may take place. We must take as much advantage as possible of any positive development in PRC foreign policy to secure our national interests as well ASEAN common interests, especially in relation to a solution of the Kampuchean question.

It is important to watch how far the shift in leadership in Beijing will allay the Vietnamese' fear of Chinese hegemony and how far it will relax border tensions between the two countries, and how far it will convince Vietnam that Beijing is not using the Khmer Rouge as a spearhead against Vietnam. This dimension of relations between the PRC and Vietnam is crucial in the ASEAN effort to achieve a political settlement in Kampuchea.

In approaching the installation of the new members of the DPR/MPR on the 1st of October, 1982, and the plenary session of the new MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] early next year, we must be always on alert not only against the danger from the PRC, but also from other big powers.

The Finenko spy case is still fresh in our memory. So also the help promised by the United States to the PRRI [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia] in 1958 will not be easily forgotten. Great powers have permanent interests in our country, in its wealth and natural resources, in its position in world community and its role in ASEAN, the non-alignment movement and the Islamic Conference Organization. The big powers will try always to exercise their influence in Indonesia and use Indonesia against their adversaries.

We should always be aware of this and be on our guard and consolidate our unity, cohesion and national resilience by strictly adhering to and implementing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

#### INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS TIES WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK230235 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Brighter Relations With Papua New Guinea"]

[Text] The foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr. Rabbie Namaliu, has been on an official visit to Indonesia since the 8th of September, among other things, to exchange the instruments of ratification on a maritime border agreement signed in 1980. The instruments were exchanged on Friday, the 10th of September, and thus the border agreements between the two countries, land as well as maritime borders, have come into force. Now that both countries have a common legally defined border, a means has been agreed upon for handling border questions, for instance, special sharing arrangements in respect of oil, gas and mineral deposits found in the common border area.

It is a notorious fact that border lines inherited from former colonial powers have caused disputes and armed conflicts between two countries like Iran and Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia and India and the PRC. By the exchange of the instruments of ratification between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea it is hoped that both sides will be able to avoid any border dispute. And also it is hoped that Indonesia will have better and brighter relations with Papua New Guinea.

During Prime Minister Chan's government, border incidents tended to be blown out of proportion in Port Moresby, and their attitude toward the so-called Organisasi Papua Merdeka or the OPM was not so firm. This lukewarm attitude damaged relations between the two countries.

Fortunately, Prime Minister Michael Somare won the Papua New Guinean premiership in the general elections held one month ago. He knows Indonesia better and is the most popular Papua New Guinean national leader. When he was in power after the independence of Papua New Guinea, he made an official visit to Indonesia. Even before independence he had already established working relations with Indonesia and sent a number of senior officials to Jakarta. He has a more realistic and sympathetic attitude to Jakarta. Therefore we welcome his administration, his foreign minister who is among us now, and especially the statement that the government of Prime Minister Michael Somare is desirous of making contact with its neighbours in the South Pacific, including its closest neighbour, Indonesia, and that it would not support any movement which would harm its good relations with Indonesia.

Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu stated further that his government does not recognize the OPM which is a domestic affair in Indonesia and will not allow the organization to carry on its activities in Papua New Guinea. Any border crossing by the organization would be considered illegal and actions will be taken against it.

The minister also indicated that there is a group of people in his country who oppose the return of Irian Jaya to the Republic of Indonesia and it may take time to change their attitude.



We hope that with close cooperation between the governments of the two countries these two questions and other questions will be solved.

We trust Prime Minister M. Somare will be able to change the attitude of the group toward Irian Jaya and to uproot any OPM cells in his country.

As the result of his audience with President Suharto, his discussions with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and other ministers, the implementation of the border agreement will be smooth, and bilateral relations between the two countries will be strengthened and trade, communications and technical cooperation stepped up. We must do everything possible to achieve good relations between the two countries and try to see that development in Irian Jaya does not lag behind that of Papua New Guinea because any economic and development progress in Papua New Guinea will have a psychological impact on Irian Jaya. Quicker progress in Irian Jaya will lead to a better attitude in Papua New Guinea toward Irian Jaya. Therefore it is important to note the statement made by Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu when he said on the 10th September: "...It is important for Indonesia to do her utmost to change Irian Jaya for the better".

#### HOME MINISTER SAYS IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE NOT OVER

BK161343 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0805 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Banda Aceh, Sept. 16 (ANTARA) -- Pancasilaists and supporters of Pancasila must be ready to die for the state ideology, otherwise it will vanish from the political scene, Home Minister Amir Makhmud said here Monday.

Speaking at the opening of a meeting of Aceh provincial leaders, Amir Makhmud said if Pancasilaists would not be willing to die for their cause whereas communists, leftist nationalists, extreme Islam fighters and social democrats are ready to sacrifice everything for their ideologies, "we are bound to be beaten by them."

The minister said the national development has shown results and, similarly, general election in the country has grown to become an effective means in the process of Pancasila democracy. He said the old order failed to carry out development because they did not concentrate themselves on the state ideology. They had contradicting ideologies grow in the country such as communism, leftist nationalism, extreme Islamic group DI-TII [Darul Islam-Tentara Islam Indonesia; State of Islam-Islamic Army of Indonesia], liberalism, social democratic groups and the like that caused them to split up, the minister added.

According to the minister, human development in the country means religious as well as physical and mental development.

"This is the way Pancasila goes; therefore, we must not get ourselves trapped by and drawn into communism, liberalism and extreme theocracy", the minister said.

He warned that ideological struggle has not yet been over in the country. Those ideologies which had once been powerful in the country will try to remain alive and fight to gain a stronger foothold through any means available to them while Pancasila is just growing to expand its wings, he said.

He said for a developing country just to remain in existence means a fight even to keep from splitting up may require hard struggle because of the various outside subversive movements who seek to implant foreign influence in the country. [sentence as received]

MALAYSIADEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ROK VISIT

BK191554 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam returned to Kuala Lumpur tonight at the end of his 4-day official to the Republic of Korea. At the Kuala Lumpur international airport to receive him and Datin Maria were Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Minister of Prime Industries Datuk Paul Leong, Minister of Welfare Services Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah Ghani and Deputy Minister of Health Datuk Pathmanaban.

During his stay in the republic, Datuk Musa, who is also the minister of home affairs, held discussions with his South Korean counterpart Mr No Tae-u and other Korean Government leaders. He was also conferred the nation's Order of Diplomatic Merit (Kanghwa) Second Class by President Chon Tu-hwan. Datuk Musa also held Friday prayers with South Korean Muslims at a mosque in Seoul. During the visit, Datin Maria officiated at the naming of Royal Malaysian Navy ammunition supply ship, the (KD 3 Mahawangsa) at a shipyard in Masan near Pusan.

MAHATHIR TO ADDRESS UN SESSION 29 SEP

BK221451 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed will address the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in New York next Wednesday. The prime minister's major speech at the world body will reflect Malaysia's stand and attitude towards several world political and economic issues. They include the recent developments in West Asia with emphasis on Lebanon and the Palestinian question. On economic matters, the prime minister will stress on commodity problems. Another major issue to be raised will be on the prolonged negotiations of the Law of the Sea. Malaysia feels that the Law of the Sea should be expanded beyond sea resources and also cover the Antarctic Continent. In this regard the potential of the continent should be shared by all mankind and not just one nation or a group of nations. These details were disclosed by the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who will accompany the prime minister to the UN session.

On current developments in West Asia, he said it was now necessary to seek a solution to the Palestinian problem on the basis of new assumptions. In view of what had happened in Beirut, it was now clear that the real terrorists were the Israelis and the Phalangists and not the PLO, which has acted in a responsible manner.

Tan Sri Ghazali also disclosed that the United Nations has sought Malaysia's cooperation to help solve the Namibia problem in Southwest Africa. If there was to be a referendum to determine that country's future, Malaysia would actively consider participating by sending a peacekeeping force and observers to assist in its supervision. The minister said it would be a great honor for Malaysia to contribute to world peace as it had done so in the Congo in the early 1960's. Tan Sri Ghazali said he would discuss the matter further with the UN secretary general.

He said Malaysia was working on a new method of assisting poor countries in the Pacific and Africa. In this context, Malaysia would soon send a team to Mali to appraise what form of technical assistance it could provide. The setting up of an embassy at Bamako, Mali's capital, was being undertaken. It will also serve the neighboring states of Upper Volta and Niger.

MARCOS ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 22 SEP

HK230506 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Marcos urged the United Nations last night to quickly launch global talks on world economy agreed upon at the Cancun summit last year. He also called for progress in control of armament and conflicts and mobilization of efforts for world economic stability and development. President Marcos declared these in his address last night before the UN General Assembly in New York. He deplored the international arms drive as insanity which is destroying world economy. The president expressed hopes that the United States and Russia could agree on destroying the nuclear arms. He also deplored the race of armaments in developing nations instead of putting modern resources on development.

In his address before the General Assembly, President Marcos also declared full support of the Philippines in the effort to strengthen the UN machinery for peaceful settlement of conflicts and disarmament.

President Marcos conferred with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar before addressing the UN General Assembly. During that meeting, they exchanged views on various international problems confronting the UN. After addressing the General Assembly, President Marcos met with more than 500 Filipinos working in the United Nations. He said the Filipinos are a vital part of the United Nations' operations. The president met them together with the first lady and Human Settlement Minister Mrs Imelda Marcos. He also told them as how the Philippine citizen has now acquired his dignity. The president told them that in the Philippines, the government is concerned with every individual, while in other countries governments are concerned with statistics.

MINDANAO COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN KILLED

HK221431 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[By correspondent Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Excerpt] Zamboanga City, Sept. 21 -- Constabulary troopers killed Edgar Jopson, 35-year-old chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] in Mindanao and a student activist of the early 70's, in a raid yesterday on his hideout in Skyline subdivision in Matina, Davao City. Jopson, alias Nonoy Idyok, who had a peso 180,000 price on his head, was gunned down when he shot it out with the raiding PC [Philippine Constabulary] team. The PC soldiers captured three other suspects. They were identified as Fr. Land Upisan, alias Marvin Garcia, a priest from Calbayog City, Samar; Beatriz de Vera, wife of Benjamin de Vera, a CPP official; and Elisa Arnejo, wife of Nathaniel Arnejo, another CPP official in Mindanao.

Southern Command PC authorities said the PC team swooped down on Jopson's hideout shortly before noon yesterday. In a report to Maj. Gen. Delfin de Castro, Southcom commanding general, Brig. Gen. Pedrito de Guzman, PC-INP Recom 11 commander, said the PC raiders confiscated 20 cartons of CPP-NPA documents, two mimeograph machines, four typewriters, two fragmentation grenades, hundreds of bullets, a 30-caliber carbine, radio communication equipment, and a Honda motorcycle.

PROVINCIAL MAYOR, OTHERS SLAIN IN AMBUSH

HK200706 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Sep 82 p 2

[By Eric Gallego]

[Excerpts] A town mayor, a barangay captain and three militiamen were killed in an ambush by several armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army in Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, Thursday afternoon. Only two of the victims were identified. They were Mayor Arsenio Fundar of Prosperidad town and barangay Captain Emilio Tabasa of Barangay Aurora. The three militiamen who were escorting them were not immediately identified.

Motive of the killing could be revenge since the two local officials figured in a clash between rebels and government troopers last January in Barangay Aurora, Zafra said. The rebels had four casualties. Military observers, however, said the rebels could have been after the militiamen's firearms.

#### SULU CIVILIANS 'MASSACRED' BY MNLF MEMBERS

HK211451 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 82 1, 8

[Excerpts] A belated report to Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday that 11 civilians and one Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) member were massacred last Sept. 12 when about 50 heavily armed members of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] fired at them in Barangay Capas, Lugus, Sulu. Another civilian was wounded in the attack. The casualties were not identified in the sketchy report to the joint operations center at Camp Aguinaldo. In eastern Samar, a New People's Army [NPA] liquidation squad shot and killed Carpio Montes, a CHDF member in Sitio Sasandawan, Maydolong.

These were the latest in a spate of reports on ambushes and shootouts involving government soldiers, Civilian Home Defense Force members, rebels, and civilians from all over the country, especially in Mindanao. The new report upped the number of casualties to 71 this month. Most government fatalities were ambushed by either MNLF or NPA soldiers.

The fatalities in the last few weeks included nine PC soldiers and five dissidents in North Catabato and Angeles City and two army officers, a vice mayor, seven civilians, and four others in five provinces two weeks ago; two PC soldiers in Malolos, Bulacan; two policemen in Ilocos Sur; a mayor, two soldiers, a barangay captain, four CHDF men, five rebels, and six others in Agusan del Sur, Maguindanao, Cotabato City, and Davao City. Meanwhile, about 1,300 CPP-NPA sympathizers from 13 barangays of Josefina Municipality in Zamboanga del Sur surrendered to the authorities last Sept. 15.

#### ARMY OFFICERS UNHAPPY OVER PROMOTION SYSTEM

HK150151 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Members of the armed forces officers corps have deplored the "demoralizing effects" of the present military promotion system. The group cited the case of six officers who were recipients of what it called "hotline promotions" to the rank of temporary colonels. Some officers claimed the promotions placed in disarray the traditional promotions system by disregarding the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) temporary promotions board and other established factors such as seniority, meritorious service and exceptional achievements.

The corps members said the papers of those promoted did not pass the collective judgment of the promotions board. "For three years now the promotions board screening body has not been convened and papers of promotable officers are unacted upon," the officers said. They said the present system is not in consonance with the policy of Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, who had earlier ordered that all promotions be made a collective decision of the promotion board and that the requirements of Republic Act 340, the AFP promotions law, be complied with. The system, they said, is not only highly prejudicial to combat officers, but also to officers holding technical and development positions and to staff officers.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in a recent memorandum, requested General Ver to draw up implementing guidelines on commendations, awards, and promotions of non-combatant officers. Enrile noted that technical, development, and enlisted personnel and staff officers should also be acknowledged like men in actual combat, because of their quiet efforts "in winning over the hearts and minds of the civilian populace by non-combatant means."

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